

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 769.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 245 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Sub.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W.T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry,
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Middle District.—Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cav.; Hdqrs. Fort A.
Lincoln. 1st Lt. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., Regt. and P. Adj.

Southern District.—Col. W. H. Wood, 11th Inf.; Headquarters
Cheyenne Agency, D. T. 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, 11th Inf., A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Infantry;
Hdqs. Ft. Shaw, M. T. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf., A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.; Hdqrs.
Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. G. W. Baird, A. A. G.

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Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Lund, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook,
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Inf.;
Hdqs. Camp Robinson. 2d Lt. C. F. Lloyd, 14th Inf., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord,
Hdqs. San Antonio, Texas. Major T. M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Colonel G. Sykes, 20th Infantry;
Hdqs. Ft. Brown, Tex. 1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf., A. A. G.

District of the Neuse.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry;
Hdqs. Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lt. H. Doot, A. 24th Inf., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry;
Hdqs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry,
Commanding.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

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Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur,
Headquarters, New Orleans, La. Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock,
Headquarters, N. Y. City. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

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Howard: Hdqrs. Portland, Ore. Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
headquarters Lewiston, I. T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Will-
cox: Headquarters, Prescott. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

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Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lt. Byron Dawson, 8th Cav., A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., Dep. Adj.

Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Perm't Co.

RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Boston, Mass.—6 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo O. Parker, 4th Cav.

New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

N. Y. Branch Office, 4 Mott st., 1st Lt. J. G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 57 S. Sharp st., 1st Lt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 319 W. 4th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 9 S. Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 717 1/2 Olive st., 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Inf., Supt. Hdqrs. New York.

First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 2d Infantry, A. A. G.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Captain E. G. Bush, 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. A.

First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.

First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steigler, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.

First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.

First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.

Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.

RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Exchange Bldg., Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 145 W. 5th st., Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.

Cleveland, O., 319 Randolph st., Capt. Lloyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 143-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 & 13 W. Washington st., 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers.

New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.

New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 72 1/2 Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st., Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 121 H st., Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

I. Hereafter, officers below the grade of Field officers, transferred from one regiment or corps to another, on their mutual application, shall be renominated for re-appointment with rank as of the date of the commission of the junior officer previous to the transfer, and upon confirmation by the Senate be re-commissioned accordingly; and these new commissions will determine their rank in their regiments and corps, as well as in the Army, and the same principle will govern in exchanges of Field officers from one corps or arm of service to another.

II. Field officers of the same arm of service may, on their mutual application, be transferred from one regiment to another without change of rank or commission, excepting in regiments that have in their organization more than one Field officer of the same grade, when the exchanges in that grade will be made and the new commissions issued in conformity with the first paragraph of this order, unless the result of the transfers would not affect the positions or precedence of other Field officers of the same grades in their own regiments, in which cases the exchange may be made by a General Order without alteration of rank or commission (G. O. 19, May 6, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., May 7, 1878.

Publishes the following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 90, of October 1, 1877, and up to April 30, 1878:

I. PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.—Major John Campbell, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 8, 1877, vice Edwards, deceased; Captain John W. Williams, Asst. Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Nov. 8, 1877, vice Campbell, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Corps of Engineers.—Major Nathaniel Michler, to be lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 16, 1877, vice Kurtz, deceased; Capt. William J. Twining, to be major, Oct. 16, 1877, vice Michler, promoted; 1st Lieut. Charles E. L. B. Davis, to be captain, Sept. 13, 1877, vice Burnham, deceased; 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Greene, to be captain, Oct. 16, 1877, vice Twining, promoted; 2d Lieut. William T. Russell, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1877, vice Davis, promoted; 2d Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1877, vice Greene, promoted.

First Cavalry.—Major James W. Forsyth, of the 10th Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 4, 1878, vice Elliott, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

Second Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, to be 1st lieutenant, March 31, 1878, vice Rawolle, appointed regimental adjutant (Co. B).

Third Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Elliott, of the 1st Cavalry, to be colonel, April 4, 1878, vice Devin, deceased; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Ford, to be captain, Dec. 14, 1877, vice Melnhoff, deceased (Co. B); 1st Lieut. John B. Johnston, to be captain, April 4, 1878, vice M'Le, promoted to the 10th Cavalry (Co. M); 2d Lieut. James F. Simpson, to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1877, vice Ford, promoted (Co. C); additional 2d Lt. Geo. K. Hunter, of the 4th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1877, vice Simpson, promoted (Co. B).

Fourth Cavalry.—1st Lieut. David A. Irwin, to be captain, March 1, 1878, vice Boehm, retired from active service (Co. E); additional 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, of the 8th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1877, vice Rosenquest, dropped for desertion (Co. F).

Sixth Cavalry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, of the 7th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1877, vice Greene, resigned (Co. L).

Seventh Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Edward G. Matthey, to be captain, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Hale, killed in action with Indians (Co. K); 2d Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Matthey, promoted (Co. M); additional 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Baldwin, of the 5th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Fuller, promoted (Co. A); additional 2d Lieut. Heber M. Creel, of the 8th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Biddle, killed in action with Indians (Co. K).

Ninth Cavalry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Matthias W. Day, of the 10th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1878, vice Hammond, resigned (Co. A).

Tenth Cavalry.—Capt. Anson Mills, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, April 4, 1878, vice Forsyth, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.

First Artillery.—2d Lieut. John Pope, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1877, vice Reynolds, deceased (Battery E); additional 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, of the 5th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1877, vice Wells, dismissed (Battery A); additional 2d Lieut. John V. White, of the 4th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1877, vice Pope, promoted (Battery H); additional 2d Lieut. Frederick March, of the 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, March 15, 1878, vice Bacon, resigned (Battery F).

First Infantry.—1st Lieut. William E. Dougherty, to be captain, March 1, 1878, vice Gallupe, retired from active service (Co. D), since transferred to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Booth, to be 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1878, vice Dougherty, promoted (Co. B).

Second Infantry.—1st Lieut. Chas. A. Dempsey, to be captain, Feb. 9, 1878, vice Frowbridge, deceased (Co. B).

Eighth Infantry.—2d Lieut. John McE. Hyde, to be 1st lieutenant, March 20, 1878, vice Craig, resigned (Co. A).

Ninth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Leonard Hay, to be captain, March 11, 1878, vice Emory, deceased (Co. K).

Tenth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Sumner H. Lincoln, to be captain, March 24, 1878, vice Wilson, deceased (Co. E); 2d Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, to be 1st lieutenant, March 24, 1878, vice Lincoln, promoted (Co. A).

Fifteenth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Theodore Smith, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 6, 1877, vice Sherman, deceased (Co. F).

Nineteenth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Geo. F. Towle, to be captain, March 18, 1878, vice Stanbury, dismissed (Co. K); 2d Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, to be 1st lieutenant, March 18, 1878, vice Towle, promoted (Co. C).

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Andrew Geddes, to be captain, April 11, 1878, vice Hart, deceased (Co. F); 2d Lieut. Harry Reade, to be 1st lieutenant, April 11, 1878, vice Geddes, promoted (Co. A).

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Subsistence Department.—1st Lieut. Chas. A. Woodruff, of the 7th Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of captain, March 28, 1878, vice Long, deceased.

Pay Department.—Thomas C. H. Smith, of Ohio, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, April 17, 1878, vice Taylor, deceased.

First Infantry.—Herbert G. Squires, of Minnesota, to be 2d lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1877, vice Rogers, resigned. (Co. I) Expired

by constitutional limitation Dec. 3, 1877; re-appointed Jan. 26, 1878, with rank from Oct. 12, 1877.

Second Infantry.—Benjamin F. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1878, vice Briggs, resigned (Co. B).

Fourth Infantry.—Augustus C. Maromb, from at large, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1878, vice Wells, resigned (Co. D).

III. RE-APPOINTMENTS.

First Infantry.—Herbert G. Squires, of Minnesota, to be 2d lieutenant, January 26, 1878, with rank from Oct. 12, 1877, vice Rogers, resigned (Co. I).

Tenth Infantry.—Thomas J. Clay, of Kentucky, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1878, with rank from April 25, 1877, vice Jonett, transferred to the 10th Cavalry, (Co. B).

Twentieth Infantry.—Erastus W. Maxwell, of Massachusetts, to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1878, with rank from June 13, 1877, vice Low, promoted (Co. C).

Twenty-second Infantry.—Sergt. Theodore Mosher, Jr., of the Signal Service, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1878, with rank from April 19, 1877, vice Davies, promoted (Co. U).

Twenty-third Infantry.—William A. Nichols, of Kansas, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1878, with rank from May 7, 1877, vice Pardee, promoted (Co. H); Stephen O'Connor, of Illinois (late 1st lieutenant), to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1878, with rank from June 9, 1877, vice Wieting, promoted (Co. K).

In accordance with the Act of Congress Approved April 8, 1878.—John A. Darling, late Captain, 3d Artillery, to be captain of artillery, April 24, 1878, with his former rank and date of commission from Dec. 9, 1867, and to be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the artillery arm of the service.

Restored to the List of Retired Officers.—Major Benjamin P. Runkle, Aug. 4, 1877; 1st Lieut. James T. Leavy, April 2, 1878

IV. TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, from the 1st Infantry to the 17th Infantry, April 23, 1878 (Co. D); 1st Lieut. James Humbert, from the 17th Infantry to the 1st Infantry, April 23, 1878 (Co. D).

V. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

On his own application, after over forty years' service, in conformity with section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Col. Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster-General, March 21, 1878.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Peter M. Boehm, 4th Cavalry, March 1, 1878; Capt. George S. Gallupe, 1st Infantry, March 1, 1878.

With the retired pay of Colonel, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 13, 1878.

Lieut.-Col. John Falford, U. S. Army, retired, to date from March 13, 1878.

VI. CASUALTIES.

[These have been published weekly, under this heading, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with the exception of the following.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Expired by Constitutional Limitation December 3, 1877, and Since Re-appointed.—The appointment of Herbert G. Squires, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Oct. 12, 1877 (re-appointed Jan. 26, 1878); the appointment of Thomas J. Clay, to be 2d lieutenant, 10th Infantry, April 25, 1877, as announced in General Orders No. 64, of July 6, 1877 (re-appointed Jan. 26, 1878); the appointment of Erastus W. Maxwell, to be 2d lieutenant, 20th Infantry, June 13, 1877, as announced in General Orders No. 64, of July 6, 1877 (re-appointed Feb. 11, 1878); the appointment of Theodore Mosher, Jr., to be 2d lieutenant, 22d Infantry, April 19, 1877, as announced in General Orders No. 64, of July 6, 1877 (re-appointed Jan. 26, 1878); the appointment of William A. Nichols, to be 2d lieutenant, 23d Infantry, May 7, 1877, as announced in General Orders No. 64, of July 6, 1877 (re-appointed Jan. 26, 1878); the appointment of Stephen O'Connor, to be 2d lieutenant, 23d Infantry, June 9, 1877, as announced in General Orders No. 64, of July 6, 1877 (re-appointed Feb. 11, 1878).

Dropped.—In conformity with section 1223, Revised Statutes, and Opinion of Attorney-General, dated Dec. 11, 1877. (1.)

Capt. Adam Badeau, U. S. Army, retired, to date from May 12, 1869.

Resigned, 10; died, 20; dropped, 1; dismissed, 3.

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., May 9, 1878.

[Publishes the following Acts of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for prior years, for subsistence of the Army, and for other purposes.

It includes transportation for the Army, \$1,200,000; subsistence, \$300,000; to pay the current expenses of operating the Des Moines Rapids Canal on the Upper Mississippi River until July 1, 1878, \$7,500.

II. AN ACT to authorize the restoration of George A. Armes to the rank of captain.]

The following order has been received from the War Department:

Hereafter, Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department holding the rank of Captain will wear the uniform prescribed for Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain (G. O. 23, May 14, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. M. D. I. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Major J. G. Parke, Corps of Engineers; Major William Winthrop, Judge-Advocate, and Major S. C. Lyford, Ord. Dept., will assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of May, 1878, for the purpose of prescribing rules and regulations to be observed in the preparation, submission, and opening of bids for contracts under the War Dept. 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice, 2d Artillery, is detailed as Recorder of the Board (S. O., May 14, W. D.)

The posts of Fort Bridger, Camp Stambaugh, and North Platte, will, under instructions of the Secretary of War, be discontinued, and the garrisons of Fort Bridger and Camp Stambaugh, will until further orders, take post at Fort Sanders.

Captain and Asst. Surg. J. W. Brewer, now at Fort Bridger, will accompany the troops to Fort Sanders, and there take post.

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick, now at Camp Stambaugh, will report in person, to Commanding Officer, Fort Fred. Steele.

Hosp. Steward Richard Keogh, now at Ft. Bridger, will report to the C. O., Camp Brown, for duty.

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Dodge, at Camp Stam-

baugh, will report to the U. O., Camp at Cheyenne Depot, and to the Post Surgeon at Fort D. A. Russell, for duty at Cheyenne Depot.

Com. Sergt. Patrick Sullivan, now at Fort Bridger, will report to Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., at Cheyenne, W. T., for temporary duty (G. O. 4, May 9, D. P.).

The Chief of Ordnance announces that the reports called for upon the Metcalfe Detachable Cartridge Blocks issued for trial are no longer required at the Ordnance Office (G. O. 3, May 10, D. M.).

G. O. 11, April 20, Dept. of Columbia, publishes the extracts from treaties between the U. S. and the several Indian bands and tribes in this Department.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. G., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Division, and will relieve Major James M. Moore, Q. M., temporarily performing the duties of that office (G. O. 5, May 13, D. M.).

The Board of Officers appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., and now composed of Col. T. L. Crittenden, 17th Infantry, Lt.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. G., and A. Surg. G. A. Otis, will reconvene in this city on the 16th day of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the consideration of such business as may be referred to it (S. O., May 11, W. D.).

Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., will proceed to Beaufort and Florence, S. C., and inspect the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 52, May 8, D. S.).

Capt. John A. Darling, U. S. Artillery, will report to the C. O. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for instruction at the school (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Capt. Charles McClure, C. S., is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Boston, Mass., and will proceed to that station (S. O. 82, May 11, D. E.).

Capt. J. A. Fitzgerald, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Boise, Idaho T. (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.).

Captain John F. Weston, C. S., will proceed from Helena to Fort Benton, Montana, and return, on public business (S. O. 55, May 9, D. D.).

During the absence from Fort Yuma, Cal., of Lieut. J. S. King, 12th Infantry, Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to command that post (S. O. 45, April 26, D. A.).

1st Lieut. William R. Hall, A. Surg., now on temporary duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T., is relieved as member G. C. M. by S. O. 34, par. 1, and will rejoin his proper station at Fort Stevens, Oregon (S. O. 43, April 19, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, La., on public business (S. O. 57, May 4, D. G.).

Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G., will report at once to the J. A. of G. C. M. Omaha, Neb., May 1 (S. O. 45, April 26, D. A.).

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., member G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., May 13 (S. O. 81, May 9, D. E.).

Major T. C. H. Smith, P. D., will report to the Paymaster-Gen. for temporary duty (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

The telegraphic instructions of March 15, 1878, authorizing the C. O. District of Nueces to send A. A. Surgeon J. B. G. Brett in place of A. A. Surgeon J. R. Harmer, with Co. F, 8th Cav., to San Diego, Nueces county, Texas, are confirmed (S. O. 97, May 8, D. T.).

The resignation of Post Chaplain Preston Nash has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 14, 1878 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters are announced: Major Alexander Sharp will be relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and will repair to Yankton, D. T., reaching that place by the 10th of June, 1878; he will relieve Major Geo. W. Candee, who will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

The resignation of Prof. Edgar W. Bass, U. S. M. A., of his commission as 1st lieutenant, Corps of Engrs, only, has been accepted by the President to take effect May 2, 1878. Major J. A. Potter, Q. M., having made application to be placed on the retired list, is relieved from duty in Dept. of the Gulf, and will proceed to his home and settle his accounts. A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Crispin, Major T. J. Treadwell, and Major T. G. Baylor, is to meet in N. Y. City, the 20th instant, for the examination of the following named officers of the Ordnance Dept. for promotion: Capt. L. S. Babbitt, 1st Lieut. J. E. Greer. Lieut. Greer will report in person to the Board. Capt. Babbitt will be examined either in person or by correspondence, as may be indicated by the Chief of Ordnance. The following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters are announced: Major P. P. G. Hall will be relieved from duty in Dept. of the East, and will repair to Los Angeles, Cal., and report by letter to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona in time to relieve Major J. H. Nelson when he has completed his payments for May and June, 1878. Major Nelson, on being relieved by Major Hall, will repair to N. Y. City and report for duty to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of East (S. O., May 13, W. D.).

Major George W. Candee, P. D., will proceed from Yankton, D. T., Sioux City, Iowa, on public business (S. O. 56, May 11, D. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Dept. are made: Surgeon J. H. Frantz is relieved from duty in Dept. of the East, and authorized to remain at his home on the usual monthly certificates of disability until his health is sufficiently restored to resume duty. The following named Asst. Surgeons are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the commanders of the Departments set opposite their respective names for assignment to duty: Harvey E. Brown, Dept. of Texas; Lt. M. O'Reilly, Dept. of the South; C. L. Heilmann, Dept. of the Columbia; J. K. Corson, Dept. of Arizona; and John D. Hall, Dept. of Texas. A. Surg. J.

O. Skinner is relieved from duty in Dept. of South, and will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty. The following Assistant Surgeons are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Gulf, and will report to the Comd'g Generals of the Depts. set opposite their respective names for duty: R. Barnett, Dept. of Platte; L. W. Crampton, Dept. of Dakota; and M. E. Taylor, Dept. of Missouri. The following officers are relieved from duty in the Depts. set opposite their respective names, and will proceed to N. Y. City: Surg. H. R. Tilton, Dept. of Dakota; Surg. F. L. Town, Dept. of Missouri; and A. Surg. A. B. Campbell, Dept. of Tex. A. Surg. W. J. Wilson is relieved from duty in Dept. of Missouri, and will report to the President of the Medical Examining Board in session in N. Y. City, for examination for promotion. Surg. J. W. Williams is relieved from temporary duty with troops at the Washington Arsenal, D. C., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. A. J. Gray, now at Fort Laramie, will join the two companies 5th Cavalry, ordered to march on the 18th instant, from Fort D. A. Russell, via cut off road, to Fort McKinney; A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick, will, upon his arrival, at Fort Fred. Steele, accompany Co. F, 5th Cavalry, to Fort McKinney (S. O. 40, May 9, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. John E. Tallon is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 65, April 27, M. D. P.).

The telegram from this office of the 7th instant, directing the C. O. of Fort Dodge, Kas., to send A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for temporary duty there during the sickness of A. Surg. G. H. Torney, is confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, Surg. Davis will return to his proper station, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 82, May 8, D. M.).

Upon arrival at Fort Stevenson of the recruits for the 7th Infantry, A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen will be detached from that post, and will report to the U. O. of the detachment for duty with it until it shall have arrived at Fort Shaw, where he will be relieved from further duty with it, and will then return to his present station (S. O. 54, May 7, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. L. N. Clark is relieved from the operation of par. 3, S. O. 26, and will report to the C. O. Camp Mojave, A. T., for duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surg. Reagles, who will report at once to the C. O. Fort Whipple, A. T., for treatment in the hospital at that post. A. A. Surg. R. T. Burr is relieved from duty at Camp Grant, A. T., and will report at once to the C. O. of the camp for supply of scouting parties, operating in Southeastern Arizona, for duty (S. O. 46, April 27, D. A.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, Lieut.-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Q. M. Dept., St. Paul, Minn. During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Tompkins Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., will take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster at these Hdqrs (S. O. 54, May 7, D. D.).

Cadet Charles H. Grierson, 2d Class, U. S. M. A., is further extended until August 28, 1878 (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, is extended ten days (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Four months, A. Surg. Passmore Middleton (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops in this Department will be paid to include the muster of April 30, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Maj. Rodney Smith, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, Lowell, and Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T., and troops in the field in Southern Arizona, by Major R. H. Towler, P. D.; at Camp Mojave, A. T., and Fort Yuma and San Diego Bks, Cal., by Major J. H. Nelson, P. D. (S. O. 44, April 24, D. A.).

Major William Smith, P. D., will proceed to and pay the recruits now at Fort Snelling (S. O. 53, May 8, D. D.).

Major J. P. Willard and Maj. A. S. Towar, P. D., will pay the troops stationed in the District to April 30, 1878: Major Willard will make payments at Forts Union, Craig, Selden, Bayard, Ojo Caliente, N. M., Fort Bliss, Texas, and to the troops in the field at El Paso and Ysleta, Texas; Major Towar will make payments at Forts Marcy, Stanton, and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 40, April 25, D. N. M.).

Major W. B. Rochester, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., on the muster and pay rolls of April 30; Major Nicuolas Vedder, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at McPherson Bks, Atlanta and Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and Fort Barrancas, Fla., in the order named, on the muster and pay rolls of April 30 (S. O. 50, May 6, D. S.).

Major W. P. Gould, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, and Key West Bks, Key West, Fla., in the order named, on the muster and pay rolls of April 30 (S. O. 53, May 10, D. S.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are made: August Beibel from Fort Richardson to Fort Griffin, to relieve Charles Paper, who will proceed to Fort McKavett, and relieve Timothy Driscoll. The latter, when relieved, will proceed to San Diego, for duty (S. O. 96, May 6, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Charles A. Smith is assigned, temporarily, to duty at Camp Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 45, April 26, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward John L. Strong, now at Camp Brown, W. T., will accompany Co. K, 5th Cavalry, on its march to Fort McKinney (S. O. 40, May 9, D. P.).

Hosp. Steward Herbert Smith is relieved from duty

in Dept. of the South, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty (S. O., May 11, W. D.).

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are made: Arthur J. Smith, from Point San Jose, Cal., to Benicia Bks, Cal.; Robert H. Jones, from Benicia Bks, Cal., to Point San Jose, Cal. (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Com. Sergeant Anton Von Uffalusy will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., for duty (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Com. Sergeant Hugh Walker will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., for duty (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. F. H. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Hallett, Nev.; A. K. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—Major John Green will, at the expiration of his leave of absence, proceed to Fort Boise, I. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.).

Detached Service.—Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, 1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, members, and 2d Lieut. John Pitcher, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Boise, Idaho T., May 7 (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.).

Capt. Thomas McGregor, Charles Bendire, 1st Lieut. Max Wesendorf, 2d Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, members, and 2d Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Harney, Ore., May 7 (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.).

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, and C. D. K. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Joshua L. Fowler, R. Q. M., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits for the 2d Cav., now at that post (S. O. 53, May 3, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. Charles F. Roe is hereby authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 8, S. O. 50. At the expiration of his leave, Lieut. Roe will report to these Hdqrs, unless his regiment should, in the meantime, have been transferred from the Dept. (S. O. 55, May 9, D. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Petterman; W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; P. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Augustus C. Paul, 2d Lieut. George W. Baxter, members, and 2d Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, J. A. of G. C. M. Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., May 20 (S. O. 57, May 11, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. James F. Simpson, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 39, May 8, D. E.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by par. 3, S. O. 34. He will return to his station at Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 38, May 3, D. P.).

Promotions.—1st Lieut. John B. Johnson, Adj't, to be Captain Co. M, vice Mills, promoted; Spotted Tail Agency, D. T. (S. O. 37, May 8, M. D. M.).

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; G. D. E. F. E. Fort I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; L. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. H. W. Lawton, R. Q. M. (S. O., May 12, W. D.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. D. A. Irwin, relieved as member G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 11, S. O. 68 (S. O. 94, May 2, D. T.).

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; G. D. E. F. E. Fort I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; L. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Change of Station.—The following movements of troops are ordered: Co. D will march from Sidney Barracks, by way of Fort Fetterman to Fort McKinney; Co. F from Fort Fred. Steele, by way of Fort Fetterman, to Fort McKinney; Co. K from Camp Brown to Fort McKinney; two companies 5th Cav., to be designated from the garrison of Fort D. A. Russell, by Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., will march under his command to Fort McKinney. On his arrival at that post and of the companies above mentioned, and will thence organize such scouts in that section of country, from time to time, as may be required. Col. Merritt will report to the Dept. Comdr., at these Hdqrs, for verbal instructions (S. O. 40, May 9, D. P.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 4th inst., requiring Col. Wesley Merritt to report at these Hdqrs, are confirmed (S. O. 59, May 8, D. P.).

Capt. Emil Adam is detailed as member, G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by pars. 3 and 4, S. O. 39 (S. O. 39, May 8, D. P.).

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, and C. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; K. Camp Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; J. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—During the absence from these Hdqrs of Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G., Major James Biddle will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of A. A. G. (S. O. 45, April 26, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Austin Henely will be relieved from duty as Inspector of Indian supplies at the San Carlos Agency by 1st Lieut. J. W. Powell, 8th Inf., who will perform the duties required by par. 4, S. O. 11.

1st Lieut. Austin Henely is relieved from all other duty in the field, and will repair to the San Carlos Indian Agency, in time to re-enlist Co. D, Indian Scouts, whose present term of service expires May 6th, proximo. He will also relieve 2d Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cav., of command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, and on reorganization of the company will report to the C. O. Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T. (S. O. 46, April 27, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. E. G. I. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters, and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, from May 6, 1878, on Surg. certificate, Capt. William McCleave (S. O., May 10, W. D.)

Promotions.—Additional 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant Co. F. 4th Cav., vice Rosenquest, dropped; Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 37, May 8, M. D. M.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; P. L. Fort Union, N. M.; D. E. I. K. M. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

Promoted.—Additional 2d Lieut. Matthias W. Day, of the 10th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, to date from March 1, 1878 (S. O. 83, May 9 D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. Bigelow, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., May 8 (S. O. 95, May 8, D. T.)

The telegraphic instructions of the 1st inst., to C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., directing 2d Lieut. E. P. Turner to report at these Hdqrs. by the 6th inst., are confirmed (S. O. 95, May 3, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Par. 1, S. O. 45, from these Hdqrs. is revoked, and the following substituted therefor: Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate of disability, 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, Fort Sill, Ind. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 82, May 8, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Major G. W. Schofield, four months (S. O., May 15, W. D.)

Promotions.—Additional 2d Lieut. Matthias W. Day, 10th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 9th Cav., vice Hammond, resigned; Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 37, May 8, M. D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Proble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. P. G. I. L. M. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Promotions.—Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., to be 2d Lieutenant 1st Art., vice Bacon, resigned, which carries him to Bat. F, at Fort Adams. 2d Lieut. Marsh will proceed to Fort Adams and report for duty with his battery S. O. 80, May 7, D. E.)

Court-martial.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at San Antonio, Tex., March 21, 1878, of which Col. E. B. Clitz, 10th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art. Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge II.—"Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officers, in violation of the 21st Article of War." Finding, "Guilty." Sentence, "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of two months, and to be confined to the limits of the post or camp where he may be serving for the same period." In the case of 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., the proceedings and findings are approved. On account of the peculiar character of the offenses of which Lieut. Niles has been found guilty—failure to perform a certain specified duty—that portion of the sentence which relieves him from the performance of any duty for two months is deemed inappropriate and inadequate. While duty, to an officer of proper pride in his profession, should be a pleasure, the Department Commander fears that in this instance the suspension from the rank and command—elements essential to the performance of duty—may not be viewed as it deserves; and, therefore, that part of the sentence, "To be suspended from rank and command," is disapproved. Lieut. Niles will be confined to the limits of Camp Guilford D. Bailey, Tex., for two months—in the performance of his duties (G. C. M. O. 16, D. of Texas, April 25.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. P. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 52, May 8, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Fitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency, H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Isaac D. DeRussy, Fergus Walker, 2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, members, G. C. M. Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., May 20 (S. O. 57, May 11, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. E. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Vancouver, W. T., will transfer all Nez Perce Indian prisoners, together with the Indian interpreter, now at that post, to Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., who will take charge of and conduct them to Fort Lapwai, I. T. The C. O. Fort Vancouver, W. T., will transfer all enlisted men of

the 2d Inf., now at that post awaiting transportation, to 2d Lieut. William Crozier, 4th Art., who will take charge of and conduct them to Fort Lapwai, I. T. Lieut. Crozier will report en route to Col. Frank Wheaton, and upon completion of this duty will return to Portland, Ore., and report to the A. A. A. G. at these Hdqrs (S. O. 42, April 19, D. C.)

Relieved.—Col. Frank Wheaton is relieved from the operations of par. 1, S. O. 42, and Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 43, April 20, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. H. K. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks. Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, to take effect on the final adjournment of the G. C. M. convened at Omaha, Neb., by par. 8, S. O. 63, Col. F. F. Flint (S. O. 39, May 8, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. C. B. Thompson, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 55, May 9, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits for the 6th Inf. (S. O. 56, May 11, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—The officers and recruits of the 7th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, will be placed en route to the Hdqrs of the regiment at Fort Shaw, M. T., by the Northern Pacific train, on Monday morning, May 13. Upon the arrival of the detachment of recruits at Fort Shaw, the officers on duty with them will join their companies (S. O. 54, May 7, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. T. S. Kirtland (S. O., May 8, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; E. Camp Lowell, A. T.; G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks. Neb.; K. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 7th inst., requiring Lieut. Col. Luther P. Bradley to report at these Hdqrs. are confirmed (S. O. 39, May 8, D. P.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. J. M. Lee is relieved from duty at the Spotted Tail Indian Agency, D. T., and will join his regiment (S. O., May 9, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. J. B. Parke, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 97, May 8, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d (now 1st) Lieut. C. S. Burbank, five days, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 95, May 3, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

Detached Service.—Upon the expiration of his present extension of leave of absence, Capt. W. C. Beach will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station (S. O., May 11, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. Theodore Schwan is relieved as member G. C. M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 19 (S. O. 54, May 7, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Vancouver, W. T., will send to Fort Lapwai, I. T., in charge of 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., all enlisted men of the 2d Inf. now at that post to their companies (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 1st Lieut. J. S. King (S. O. 45, April 26, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks. La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

Detached Service.—S. O. 11, Hdqrs Mount Vernon Bks. Ala., directing 1st Lieut. E. Griffith to proceed to Mobile, Ala., is confirmed (S. O. 57, May 4, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Major R. S. La Motte (S. O., May 9, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartwell.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hayes, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks. Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, Fort Dodge, Kas., one month (S. O. 39, May 13, M. D. M.)

Promotions.—The following promotions of officers, having been announced from Hdqrs of the Army, under date of the 3d inst., are hereby published for the information of all concerned: 1st Lieut. George F. Towle to be Captain, vice Stansbury, dismissed, which carries him to Co. K, Fort Lyon, Colo.; 2d Lieut. Simon C. Vedder to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Towle, promoted, which carries him to Co. C, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 84, May 10, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Major Edwin C. Mason, 21st Inf., Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will make a thorough inspection of the office of the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. and of his disbursing accounts (S. O. 42, April 19, D. C.)

Capt. P. Collins, 1st Lieut. T. F. Riley, 2d Lieut. F. J. Patten, members, G. C. M. Fort Boise, Idaho T., May 7 (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 2d Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, members, G. C. M. Camp Harney, Ore., May 7 (S. O. 45, April 25, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. John Hartley, Charles W. Miner, 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, 2d Lieut. J. M. Gore, M. C. Martin, members, and 1st Lieut. Fielding L. Davies, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., May 13 (S. O. 81, May 9, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, with three companies of his regiment, filled up to about fifty enlisted men each, and mounted and equipped as cavalry, will proceed by rail to Fort Lyon, Colo., and will march from that point to the Cimarron Agency, N. M., arriving there on June 5, 1878. The command is to assist in removing the Indians now at the Cimarron to the points indicated by Dept. of Interior (S. O. 82, May 8, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. G. M. Randall, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 81, May 6, D. M.)

Revoked.—The movement of the three companies under Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, directed in par. 4 of S. O. 82, from these Hdqrs. is suspended until further orders (S. O. 84, May 10, D. M.)

The movement of the battalion of the 23d Inf., which has been mounted and equipped as cavalry, having been suspended by order of the Secretary of War, that battalion will be broken up and the companies will resume their usual duties. All men temporarily assigned will be returned to their proper companies (S. O. 84, May 10, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Helenus Dods, Adj., member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 88, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 94, May 2, D. T.)

The telegraphic request, of April 27, to the C. O. Fort Duncan, Tex., to order to San Antonio, under certain conditions, 1st Lieut. Edward Donovan, a witness in the case of the U. S. versus 1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton, is confirmed. The services of 1st Lieut. Edward Donovan not being longer required before the G. C. M. now in session at these Hdqrs. he will return to his proper station (S. O. 96, May 6, D. T.)

The following named officers will report to Capt. J. W. Clous, J. A. of G. C. M., on the 13th inst., as witnesses in the case of the U. S. versus 2d Lieut. E. P. Turner, 10th Cav.: Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Lieut. Helenus Dods, Adj., 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis (S. O. 96, May 6, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton will return to his proper station without delay (S. O. 97, May 8, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. F. Robe, 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, 2d Lieut. Harry Reade, E. F. Glenn, members, and 2d Lieut. John McMartin, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., May 8 (S. O. 95, May 3, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, further extended five months (S. O., May 8, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 11, 1878.

Major John W. Todd, Ord. Dept.—Died May 10, 1878, at St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks. Mo.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, May 14: 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Casey, 23d Inf.; Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf.; Asst. Surg. D. G. Caldwell, U. S. A.; Major T. J. Haines, Sub. Dept.; Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.; Surg. Basil Norris, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles McClure, Sub. Dept.; Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d Art.

FIELD MANOEUVRES.—On the 2d of May Major-General McDowell reviewed the troops under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. H. French, Colonel 4th Artillery, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The review was followed by interesting field manoeuvres, as provided in the Order from General French, which follows:

I. The Major-General Commanding the Division will review the troops at this post to-morrow, May 2, at 9.30 A. M. II. The Cavalry, Light and Foot Batteries will be in line by that hour. Every available officer and man is expected to join his colors. III. Immediately after the review the troops will be arranged on a plan already understood by the Troop and Battery commanders for the purpose of exhibiting the method of attack of a fortified hill. The attacking force will consist of Captain Sumner's troop D, 1st Cavalry; Captain Miller's Battalion, composed of his own, Captain Cushing's and Captain Field's batteries and Captain Hasbrouck's Light battery. The defending force will consist of a detachment of Artillery under Lieut. Anderson, 4th Artillery, and a Battalion of Infantry, comprising Captain Byrne's (senior officer) and Captain McGowan's companies. After the review, the senior officer of the attacking force, Captain Sumner, will report to the Colonel Commanding and after receiving his orders will place the troops in position for the above purpose. As soon as everything is in readiness for the attack, he will notify the Colonel commanding. At a given signal the operations will commence and will be carried out so far as the attack is concerned in accordance with the plan re-arranged. The senior officer of the Infantry Battalion will report to the Commanding Officer for instructions regarding the plan of defence, immediately on its arrival from Angel Island (O. No. 70, Hdqrs Presidio, S. F., Cal., May 1).

The *Alta California* says: "During the attack from the west side Col. Sumner employed the tactics which he has laid down for the use of his troop; instead of employing No. 4 of each group to take care of the horses of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, when dismounted, he makes each man take care of his own horse, by means of a rope 30 feet long. The hint is taken from the Indians, and is found to succeed admirably. It certainly was successful yesterday, and the greater part of the horses in Colonel Sumner's company are young horses (four years old) and have been ridden only two weeks. There was no little excitement manifested by the spectators, and during the rapid firing from small arms and field pieces, there was every appearance of desperate encounter and fierce onslaught—once they dashed up to the guns in the face of a heavy discharge, which resulted in the serious injury of one of the men. On reaching the summit, the enemy's flag was pulled down, and the stars and stripes flung to the breeze from the same pole, which brought out cheers from the spectators as well as the participants. The sham battle over, the troops were dismissed to their quarters, and the guests of the officers were invited to luncheon. Gen. French was warmly complimented by General McDowell on the successful carrying out of the plans for the engagement, which was more than usually dramatic and interesting, from the spirit and quickness with which the movements were executed. There was no time for the interest to grow cold, while waiting for change of position—the battery was manoeuvred on a gallop, and the cavalry men rode like steeple-chasers."

The following congratulatory order was issued May 3, by Gen. French:

III. The Commanding Officer desires to express to the troops which took part in the field day of May 2 his gratification at the soldierly appearance and tactical ability displayed by them in the review and subsequent attack and defence of the fortified position, and congratulates them that the Major-General, commanding the Division, had such an opportunity to observe their proficiency in such a variety of manoeuvres. The Commanding Officer especially desires to express to the officers and men of the Battalion of the 12th Infantry, under the command of Capt. McGowan, his thanks for the intelligent co-operation given by them under such short notice as well as for their fine appearance and discipline which distinguished them. The Troop of Captain Sumner, the Light Battery under command of Lieut. Ennis, the Foot Battalion under Captain Miller, the Detachment under Lieut. Anderson, and the Staff deserve great credit in securing the perfect success which marked the whole day's proceeding (O. No. 74, Hdqrs Presidio, S. F., Cal., May 3—Extract).

In the afternoon a return match at target practice was shot between the officers of the Presidio and the National Guard officers. A handsome prize, presented by the Presidio officers, was won by Gen. McComb. Following are the scores:

Gen. John McComb	3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—39
Major D. W. Laird	3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—34
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A.	2 3 3 3 4 2 3 3 4—32
Major John Mason	4 3 2 4 3 2 3 3 5—32
Bvt. Major Rodger, U. S. A.	3 0 3 4 3 2 4 3 3—31
Bvt. Captain Ennis, U. S. A.	4 3 3 2 3 4 4 3 2—31
Major J. W. Litchfield	4 2 3 2 4 2 4 4 0—30
Col. G. W. Granniss	4 3 4 3 4 0 3 3 2—30
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A.	4 0 3 3 3 4 3 3 3—28
Bvt. Major H. C. Cushing, U. S. A.	2 5 3 3 4 0 3 2 0—24
Sides were then chosen, under the leadership of Gen. McComb and Capt. Burns, resulting in a victory for the team of the former, made up from officers at the Presidio:	
General McComb	3 4 4 4 5—20
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. M. P. Miller, U. S. A.	4 5 3 3 4—19
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A.	4 5 3 3 3—18
Bvt. Major H. C. Cushing, U. S. A.	2 5 3 3 4—17
Bvt. Major J. W. Rodger, U. S. A.	3 4 4 3 3—17
Bvt. Captain Wm. Ennis, U. S. A.	4 3 3 3 3—16
Bvt. Major J. B. Campbell, U. S. A.	2 2 4 4 4—15
G. W. Sterritt	3 3 4 3 3—16
Bvt. Major-Gen. Wm. H. French, U. S. A.	2 5 3 3 2—15
Lieut. J. E. Bloom, U. S. A.	3 3 0 3 5—14
Lieut. S. W. Taylor, U. S. A.	4 4 0 0 4—12
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Captain Burns	4 4 4 5 4—21
Captain Fritz	4 4 5 3 3—19
Major Litchfield	5 5 3 4 3—19
Colonel Granniss	4 3 4 4 4—19
Major Smith	4 3 2 4 5—17
Major Laird	3 3 3 3 4—16
Major Mason	4 3 2 4 3—16
Colonel Savage	3 2 4 3 3—15
Colonel Thrall	4 0 4 4 3—15
Judge Lake	0 2 4 4 3—13
Master Lake	2 2 3 3 4—13
R. Savage	2 3 0 3 3—10
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RIFLE PRACTICE.—Referring to the printed circular, herewith, relating to an "International Military Match," the commanding general directs that, at the earliest practicable date, you report, by telegraph, if there are any men at your post, distinguished for

marksmanship at long ranges—over 500 yards—and who, on careful trials with target shooting rifles, can indicate that they are fitted to compete for prizes at the proposed match. It is believed that there are some remarkably good shots in this Department. The foregoing is with the view of sending representatives to engage in the match. (Circular Letter No. 2, Hdqrs. D. Texas, April 28.)

Transportation of Sick and Wounded.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A.; Capt. Edwin V. Sumner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art., will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon Surg. Bailey's letter for carrying the sick and wounded on pack animals (S. O. 68, April 29, M. D. P.)

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN JAS. A. GREER, reports by mail, under date of April 23, the arrival of the *Constellation* at Havre, twenty-three days from New York. She encountered bad weather and heavy gales until well to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland.

COMMANDER WATSON gives a most satisfactory report of the behavior of the *Wyoming* on her voyage to Europe, stormy weather proving her entire seaworthiness. He says: "We outsailed everything we saw, and the engines under the present most efficient management are the most reliable man-of-war engines I have ever known."

The *Minnesota*, in passing down the East river from the Navy-yard, May 11, lowered her topgallant mast preparatory to passing under the cables of the Brooklyn bridge. Being obliged to veer from her course to allow a steamer to pass she struck the storm cable of the bridge structure, and her main royal mast snapped in two with a report like a cannon shot. The broken part doubled over, and was prevented from falling to the deck by being caught in the rigging.

A new edition of Chief Engineer King's report on European ships of war and their armament, naval administration and economy, marine constructions, torpedo warfare, dockyards, etc., has just been printed at the Government Printing-office. It gives details of all the navies of the Old World, with illustrations and observations on the manufacture of heavy guns, and as we have already had frequent occasion to notice, is thus far the best authority on this subject.

The Third-Assistant Postmaster General has called the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that unclaimed foreign letters, addressed to persons in, or formerly in, the naval service, which have been returned to the Dead Letter Office, have had the postage stamps removed from them, thus often rendering it difficult to determine the country of mailing. A naval circular recites that the removal of postage stamps from letters by persons employed in the Postal Service is a penal offence, and it should not be done by any one connected with the Navy Department or the Naval Service.

The engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard are removing the planking from underneath the ash pan in the fire room of the *Alaska*, and substituting cast iron blocks upon which the fronts of the boilers will rest, leaving air spaces between the blocks. Wrought iron ash pans are being made to be placed inside the cast iron ash pans, leaving water spaces between the cast and wrought iron pans. It is stated that the fire on the *Alaska* was due to the fact that the ashes were kept dry instead of being wet down as is the ordinary practice. The *Alaska* has had her battery placed on board, and it consists of one 8-inch muzzle loading rifle, in pivot; ten 9 inch broadside guns; three breech loading howitzers; one muzzle loading howitzer, and one Gatling gun. It is said the *Alaska* will not leave this station until the middle of July. She ought to be fully ready by the first or middle of June. The *Shenandoah*, on the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is having saddles and safety plates of cast iron fitted under her ash pans, somewhat similar to those being put on the *Alaska*. It is believed that they will be a sure protection against fire, and it is likely that hereafter all vessels fitting out will be provided with these safety plates.

The Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, and party, reached Norfolk on Monday last on their return from a trip through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and a visit to the scene of the wreck of the *Thuron*. At the wharf they were met by a committee of reception and a very large number of citizens and escorted in carriages to the City Hall, where they were formally received by Mayor John S. Tucker and the presidents of the Select and Common Councils. The band of the *Powhatan*, stationed before the door, discoursed some excellent music, as the visitors were ushered into the council chamber, where they were awaited by the Mayor, Capt. W. A. S. Taylor, President of the Select Council, Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown, Capt. Gillis, of the *Franklin* and others. Mayor Tucker tendered the Secretary a hearty welcome in behalf of the citizens of Norfolk. He

referred to the natural advantages of Norfolk, the facility with which all materials for ship building can be concentrated here, and the superior skill of her mechanics, and concluded by expressing the hope that the guests would be so impressed by their first visit as to come again, early and often. An appropriate response was made by the Secretary; after which remarks were made by Messrs. John Goode, J. Procter Knott, Leopold Morse and John Hanna, members of Congress. A collation at the Purcell House follows.

The executive session of the Senate, May 13, was mainly devoted to consideration of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs upon the nomination of Pay Director George F. Cutter to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. The conclusion reached was a unanimous vote confirming the nomination. The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the report of the Naval Affairs Committee which was submitted together with the testimony. The report states that in the judgment of the committee "the charges are not only not sustained by the testimony, but are refuted by it." After an extended review of the evidence the report concludes as follows: The committee are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the attack made on Mr. Cutter is largely a conspiracy of men who desire a more pliable man in the Paymaster-General's office, and a return to the modes of the old Navy Agency. The testimony ruled out by the committee was that of men who were anxious to testify to bribes committed by themselves, or by which they profited under Henderson's administration, and they consider Cutter a very improper nominee. The testimony would have been received for what it was worth if it had related in any degree to Cutter, and the committee adjourned over five days to give the assailing parties time to find testimony showing any knowledge of Cutter of anything wrong done by Henderson or Blood, and such testimony was not found. The committee, on the request of the prosecutors, subpoenaed various gentlemen from New York, who stated that they knew nothing about Cutter's administration, and others wrote and telegraphed, making the same statement, and begging to be excused on account of their business. Mr. Cutter did not employ any counsel before us, nor ask for any witnesses, and the committee of its own motion called no witnesses except those named in the charges. All the rest were called at the request of those endeavoring to impeach Cutter, and the testimony of the material witnesses, like Simonson, Thompson, etc., directly contradicted the charges, and showed these to be false and slanderous. Mr. Kernan the submitted a resolution based on the affidavit of one Warner that he testified in this investigation and has been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy yard for reflecting on Paymaster Eldridge in his evidence. An investigation into Warner's dismissal was ordered, and a subcommittee will go to Brooklyn to take evidence.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE ORDERED.

MAY 10.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, as a member of the Light-house Board, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck, to the Pensacola, and also to perform the duties of fleet paymaster of the Pacific Station.

MAY 16.—Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, to the command of the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., on the 1st June.

Captain Samuel R. Franklin, to take charge of the Hydrographic Office, Washington.

DETACHED.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant M. B. Buford, from ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to such other duty as may be assigned him at that yard by the commandant.

Paymaster George Cochran, from the Pensacola, and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.

MAY 11.—Commander S. Livingston Breese, from the command of the Ossipee, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenants Louis Kingsley, Andrew Dunlap and Newton E. Mason; Masters G. F. W. Holman and Martin E. Hall; Ensigns Chas. R. Miles, Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Tanner, Chief Engineer William S. Smith, Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall, Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, Boatswain James Farrell, Acting Gunner Patrick Lynch, Carpenter J. J. Thomas, and Acting Sailmaker Charles E. Tallman, from the Ossipee, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign George M. Stoney, from the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to the Alaska, at New York.

Paymaster R. S. McConnell, from the Ossipee, and ordered to settle accounts.

Midshipman Walter McLean has reported his return home from the European Station, and has been detached from the Trenton on the 22d April and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 13.—Captain John G. Walker, from duty as member of the Light-house Board, and ordered to settle accounts.

Master Wm. M. Irwin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Gettysburg on the 7th April, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeons Richard A. Urquhart, John S. Bogg and Holmes Wyckoff, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to examination for promotion, and when concluded to wait orders.

MAY 16.—Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to special duty.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, from command of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master Chas. E. Vreeland for five months from May 6, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant W. W. Mead, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for thirty days from May 16.
To Assistant Surgeon Rufus H. McCarty for two months from April 21.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy, from May 8, 1878.
Captain Somerville Nicholson, from May 8, 1878.

COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Robert H. Wyman to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from April 26, 1878.

REVOKED.

The order of Master John B. Collins, to the Enterprise, and ordered to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.

NAVAL NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE MAY 10, 1878.

Captain William E. Hopkins, resident of Virginia, to be a Commodore in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Commodore C. H. Caldwell, deceased.

Commander Francis M. Ramsay, resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Captain in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Captain Wm. E. Hopkins, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Commander in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Commander F. M. Ramsay, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Charles A. Schetky, resident of New Jersey, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Lieutenant-Commander F. Pearson, nominated for promotion.

Captain Thomas Patterson, resident of New York, to be a Commodore in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Commodore Daniel Ammen, promoted.

Commander Richard L. Law, resident of Indiana, to be a Captain in the Navy to fill a vacancy.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Commander in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Commander R. L. Law, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant John K. Winn, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, nominated for promotion.

Commander Milton Hoxton, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from February 2, 1878, vice Captain H. A. Adams, deceased.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Woodward, a resident of Vermont, to be a Commander in the Navy from February 2, 1878, vice Commander Milton Hoxton, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from February 2, 1878, vice Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Woodward, nominated for promotion.

Captain William N. Jeffers, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Commodore in the Navy from February 26, 1878, vice Commodore Edward T. Nichols, promoted.

Commander Robert F. R. Lewis, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Captain in the Navy from February 26, 1878, vice Captain Wm. N. Jeffers, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood, a resident of California, to be a Commander in the Navy from February 26, 1878, vice Commander R. F. R. Lewis, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, from February 26, 1878, vice Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood, nominated for promotion.

Captain Edward Simpson, a resident of New York, to be a Commodore in the Navy from April 26, 1878, vice Commodore R. H. Wyman, nominated for promotion.

Commander S. Livingston Breese, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from April 26, 1878, vice Captain Edward Simpson, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Commander in the Navy from April 26, 1878, vice Commander S. L. Breese, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, from April 26, 1878, vice Lieutenant-Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, nominated for promotion.

Commander Henry Wilson, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from May 9, 1878, vice Captain Somerville Nicholson, retired.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin M. Shepard, resident of New York, to be a Commander in the Navy from May 9, 1878, vice Commander Henry Wilson nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant James M. Forsyth, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from May 9, 1878, vice Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant George F. Wilkins, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from May 9, 1878, vice Lieutenant-Commander James M. Forsyth, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy, retired.

Master W. E. B. Delehay, a resident of Kansas, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from April 26, 1877, to fill vacancy.

Master Charles A. Clark, a resident of Iowa, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 11, 1877, vice Lieutenant Frank Turnbull, retired.

Master John H. C. Coffin, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 3, 1877, vice Lieutenant Edward Woodwin, deceased.

Master Dennis H. Mahan, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from September 21, 1877, to fill a vacancy.

Master James W. Graydon, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Lieutenant Geo. B. Durand, promoted.

Master William F. Low, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Lieutenant S. A. Simons, deceased.

Master Henry T. Monahan, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, deceased.

Master Richard Mitchell, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Lieutenant C. A. Schetky, nominated for promotion.

Master William M. Wood, a resident of Maryland, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Lieutenant John K. Winn, nominated for promotion.

Master Henry T. Stockton, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 2, 1878, vice Lieutenant F. M. Gardner, nominated for promotion.

Master Clayton S. Richman, a resident of Iowa, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 26, 1878, vice Lieutenant Chas. H. Rockwell, nominated for promotion.

Master Samuel M. Comley, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from April 26, 1878, vice Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Julius C. Freeman, a resident of Illinois, to be a Master in the Navy from July 11, 1877, vice Master Charles A. Clark, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Frank Guerlin, a resident of Wisconsin, to be a Master in the Navy, from August 3, 1877, vice Master J. A. C. Coffin, nominated for promotion.

Ensign William H. Slack, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Master in the Navy from November 21, 1877, vice Master F. E. Upton, retired.

Ensign Wm. H. H. Southerland, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from November 21, 1877, vice Master F. L. Ladlow, retired.

Ensign Jesse M. Roper, a resident of Missouri, to be a Master in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Master J. W. Graydon, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Albert T. Freeman, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Master in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Master W. F. Low, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Robert H. McLean, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Master H. T. Monahan, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles E. Fox, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Master in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Master J. M. Wright, deceased.

Ensign John C. Fremont, Jr., a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from November 25, 1877, vice Master W. S. French, deceased.

Ensign Albert Merts, a resident of Wisconsin, to be a Master

in the Navy from November 26, 1877, vice Master Marcus D. Hyde, resigned.

Ensign Benjamin F. Rinehart, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Master in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Master Richard Mitchell, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Rogers H. Galt, a resident of Virginia, to be a Master in the Navy from December 1, 1877, vice Master W. M. Wood, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Clinton H. Lyeth, a resident of West Virginia, to be a Master in the Navy from February 2, 1878, vice Master H. T. Stockton, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles R. Miles, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from February 26, 1878, vice Master C. S. Richman, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Oswin W. Lowry, a resident of Ohio, to be a Master in the Navy from April 26, 1878, vice Master S. P. Comley, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Vincendon L. Cottman, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from May 9, 1878, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign Frank S. Hotchkin, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from May 9, 1878, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign Oren E. Lasher, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from May 9, 1878, to fill a vacancy.

Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Mickle, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from February 24, 1878, vice Passed Assistant Engineer John Q. A. Ford, deceased.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified, as provided for by law, to be subject to the required examinations before promotion.

REPORTS ON NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

THE Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department made a majority and a minority report to the House May 10. The majority say that extravagance and a disregard of legal restraints have been recognized at almost every step of their inquiry, and previous to the beginning of the present administration of the Department. There is nothing to compensate the vast outlay save a Navy contemptible even in comparison with those of third and fourth rate powers. Notwithstanding the plain terms of law, open purchases have been the chief mode by which the Navy Department has been supplied with materials, not in obedience to expediency, but vastly in excess of its means. The amount of open purchases and Bureau orders within the last few years aggregates more than \$20,000,000. A large share of the indebtedness of the Department is due on account of the contracts for repairs, more properly for rebuilding the *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Terror*, *Monadnock*, and *Miantonomoh*, intended to be double turretted monitors. The sum which has been paid or remains due on contracts for the construction of said vessels is \$1,316,250. One of the largest contingent liabilities of the Government grows out of the orders for timber and iron-clads and boilers suspended by the present Secretary of the Navy. The majority of the committee report that the indebtedness which they have mentioned is owing to certain parties in amounts opposite their respective names—in the Bureau of Engineering aggregating \$1,423,876.67; in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$929,534.55; amounts due for timber in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$416,392.32; in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, \$447,935.22, making a total of \$3,217,738.76. In conclusion, the majority recommended an appropriation for this amount; also, that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to cancel contracts dated March 3, 1877, with Phineas Burgess, for the completion of the *Monadnock*, \$895,000; with William Cramp and Sons, for the completion of the *Terror*, \$578,000; with Harlin and Hollinsworth, for the completion of the *Amphitrite*, \$578,000; with Julian Roach, for the completion of the *Puritan*, \$1,417,642. Also, contracts with the South Boston Iron Company, dated respectively March 7 and 10, 1877, for the construction of boilers, together amounting to the sum of \$2,600,263.09. This report is signed by Representatives Willis, Whitthorne, Carlisle, and Pridemore.

The minority report of the committee, signed by Representatives Page, Hubbell, and Williams, of Oregon, says the report of the majority of the committee has the great defect of ignoring the testimony taken by the committee and the plain conclusions to be drawn from it, to create occasion for undeserved censure. They believe the truth is desired by Congress rather than fault finding, and that it is not well to substitute unsupported assertions and assumptions for sworn evidence. They have therefore not been able to agree with the majority in their presentation of the results of this investigation and the sweeping censure of all concerned, and then give their own conclusions derived from the testimony. The principal part of the indebtedness of the Navy Department is for the rebuilding of five double turretted iron-clads. It is difficult to see where any reason is found either in the law or the testimony, to criticize any contracts for the rebuilding of these great war vessels on the ground that such contracts were not in pursuance of advertisement. Such matters are not the subject of advertisements, and cannot practically be made so, and nothing in the provisions of law governing purchases for supplies and services in the Navy Department has any application to such contracts. The practice has been to secure competition among bidders by advertisement or by personal notice, and the testimony taken shows this was done effectually before the contracts for building the iron-clads were given out and low rates were secured from competent parties, but from the foundation of the Government it has not been held that the law requires such work to be advertised and let to the lowest bidder secured by such advertisement. With regard to open purchases of supplies and services, the testimony is uniform that the Government gets better articles at cheaper rates than where it is done by advertising. The bulk of purchases has been by advertisement, as the law requires, the exception being where immediate delivery or performance was necessary. In conclusion, the minority say the exact amount of indebtedness of the Navy Department is \$3,217,738.76. The creation of this indebtedness arose largely from a change of policy by Congress, by which the appropriations for the working bureaus of the Department were greatly reduced, leaving the work contracted for and necessary to be finished in an incomplete state. There was nothing criminal or im-

proper in the mode this indebtedness arose, and nothing in it concealed from Congress. The parties dealt with may well complain that the Government disregards its just obligations by leaving them unpaid.

The minority agree with the majority in a recommendation for the payment of this indebtedness, and present a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to examine the contracts for the completion of the *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, and *Puritan*, and also contracts with the South Boston Iron Company for the construction of boilers, together amounting to the sum of \$3,600,263.09, and on being satisfied that the same are with responsible parties and for proper prices to confirm and carry out the same, and that an appropriation be made therefor.

The reports were ordered to be printed and recommended.

DOUBLE TURRETTED IRON-CLADS.

[We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Admiral Case, which explains itself. ED. JOURNAL.]

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13, 1878.

Lieut.-Comdr. Horace Elmer, U. S. Navy:

MY DEAR SIR: In a late conversation with you on general naval matters, I was surprised to find that you were under the belief that Mr. Ericsson was the designer of the turret vessels of the *Monadnock* and *Miantonomoh* class, which is not so. They were designed and built on plans furnished from the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, by its then chief, the late John Lenthall, Esq., a very modest but eminent man in his profession. The following brief statement of the circumstances attending the origin of the designs will not be out of place, and if you please to have it published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it may correct the minds of others who have thought with you in regard to them.

I was captain of the fleet of the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet, under the command of the late Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough at the time, and am familiar with the facts connected with the origin and getting up of the plans, as I saw them when they were submitted from time to time, as they progressed, to Admiral Goldsborough for his examination.

Soon after the command of the North Atlantic Fleet was assumed by Admiral Goldsborough (then flag officer), he was called to Washington for consultation in regard to carrying on the war, and submitted a plan for closing up the southern ports with iron-clad vessels, which could be built in ninety days, he thought. The proposal did not meet the approval of all the parties present, but yet enough of them to cause another meeting, in which it was determined to build six, instead of the twelve which the admiral asked for. The question of how they were to be paid for was considered, and finally determined by agreeing to take the sum required from the appropriation of \$25,000,000 (I think) for carrying on the war. This settled, Mr. Lenthall was directed to get up the designs, etc., which were completed late in October or November, 1861. But the demands for carrying on the war were so great, and the time for the meeting of Congress was so near, it was thought advisable to wait, and have Congress make a special appropriation for building these vessels.

In the meantime a board had been in session in the Navy Department, of which the late Admiral Joseph Smith was the presiding officer, for the consideration of the plans and proposals for the building of iron-clad vessels which had been submitted to the Department. Among them were the proposals of Mr. Ericsson for the *Monitor*, and of Merrick and Sons (I think) for the *New Ironsides*, which were accepted, and estimates were made for their cost, which were submitted with those for the *Monadnock* class, to Congress, for its action. The appropriation for all passed the House within three days after its meeting, and then went to the Senate, where immediate action was taken favorably for building the *Monitor* and *New Ironsides*, but for some reason, best known to the then Naval Committee of the Senate, no action was taken in regard to building the vessels designed by Mr. Lenthall until after the action between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, occurred, when the Senate passed the bill for the appropriation for building them, and they were immediately commenced.

Yours, very truly,
A. LUDLOW CASE.

THE ALASKA AND RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Service will learn with pleasure from your correspondent—an officer of the Engineer Corps—that the *Alaska's* boilers are not too large for her, and that the injuries they recently received were so very slight.

In regard to the *Richmond* your correspondent must be in error, as iron beams are to be substituted for the old wooden ones over her boilers.

These boilers are now in place, and the necessity for the change is apparent to anyone.

Is your correspondent equally in error in regard to the *Alaska*?
BOSTON.

Boston, May 13, 1878.

CORRECTION.—In adding a foot note, for the purpose of condensation, to the table of Line officers of the U. S. Navy, published in the JOURNAL of May 4, p. 625, it was made to appear that the present office of Admiral was created in 1875, instead of 1866, as it should have been, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1865, instead of 1864. The table does not include the active volunteer Line officers in service in 1863-1865.

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The Russian forces in the Balkan peninsula are esti-
mated at 250,000 infantry and 70,000 cavalry and
artillery. South of the Balkans are from 170,000 to
190,000 troops of all arms. According to a German
authority the Russian artillery has shown itself to be
fairly good, although it is inferior to the best of the
Turkish, and especially to Roumanian, which is really
excellent. The Engineers are the worst of all. In the
erection of fortifications they were exceedingly
slow, and in the construction of means of communi-
cation they were frightfully unskilled and careless.
The General Staff proved itself efficient only when on
special duty with Skobelev or Gourko. The Inten-
dance has produced a better commissariat than was
expected. On the other hand, it has been extremely
costly, which may be partly explained by the fact
that officers of this department with pay of 100
roubles a month are living in a style of princely ex-
travagance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.
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CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

THERE are clear indications that Congress will
not pass the Army bills proposed in the House.
In Congress and out, the argument upon Army
reduction has been all one way. Not a single valid
reason for reduction has been given, while a multi-
tude of cogent reasons have been arrayed against it.
In fact, the whole issue thus raised is a fraud and a
delusion. The Congressmen who are tilting against
the Army are following the lead of crazy men. There
is no demand by the people for Army reduction.
SITTING BULL, to be sure, would like to see the
Army retrenched to 20,000 men, and the Lipan
cattle thieves on the Rio Grande consider all stand-
ing armies dangerous to the liberties of the people;
but amongst American citizens, nobody save the
Communists, and save also half a dozen Quixotes in
whose distempered minds windmills take the form
of giants, demands Army reduction. As Mr. GAR-
FIELD has pointed out, it is a significant fact that
while Congress is flooded with petitions about every
other question—the tariff, the revenue taxes, the
currency, the railroads, the mail subsidies, and a
hundred others—not one petition has reached it for
Army reduction.

This negative testimony is not all; from the north-
western and northeastern frontiers have come appeals,
of late, for the increase of the Army—appeals based
on urgent need, and eloquent in their sincerity.
Experience, says Poor RICHARD, keeps a dear school
—or, as CARLYLE puts it, "takes high school wages;
but," adds the Scotch philosopher, "he teaches like
no other." The bitter experience of Texas has caused
Mr. THROCKMORTON, a Democratic Congressman, to
utter the fervent protest against Army reduction
which we quote in another column of the JOURNAL.
But he does more than fervidly appeal; he cites in
his able and elaborate speech convincing facts to
prove that Army reduction is simple madness. Tak-
ing the various exterior and interior lines, studded
here and there at long intervals with forts, but
exposed to aggressive incursions from Indians
through three-fourths of their extent, he shows that
there are of these alone 12,207 miles; of other inter-
ior lines, not exposed to Indians, but requiring
garrisons, 5,000 miles; of Atlantic and Gulf coast
line, 3,375 miles—total, nearly 21,000 miles. On the
two former systems of lines alone there are about 170
military posts and 80 Indian agencies.

Again, the Quartermaster's Department is responsi-
ble for property to the amount of \$79,414,844; the
arsenals and contents are valued at \$45,500,000; the
forts up to 1874 had cost \$54,686,837, and their
armaments, \$20,000,000—total, nearly \$200,000,000.
Other items make the total of property in charge
of Army officers and protected by the troops,
\$204,601,681.

We have near the Army lines 278,000 Indians,
from some part of whom a year never passes without
hostilities against the white race. In Mexico is a
population of nine millions, with a regular army of
22,387 men—a country with embittered relations to
us, and never willing to exempt American citizens
from forced loans. To meet these various wants,
spread over an area so vast, an army of 40,000 en-
listed men would not be a supply in excess of pru-
dence; it would be folly to provide for an army of
less than 25,000, considering that, with the details
for staff and special service, and with sickness, the
total effective for duty in the line is at any given
moment much less than 20,000.

So far as the example of the founders of the Re-
public can guide us, it would favor a greater army
than 25,000 men. In the year 1794, under the ad-
ministration of WASHINGTON, and in a time of peace,
the Army establishment was fixed at 3,629 men.
Our population then numbered less than four mil-
lions; it now numbers fully forty-four; hence on
that basis of WASHINGTON, in ratio to the population
our Army should number not 25,000 or 27,000, but
fully 40,000.

We hear it said, however, that if reductions cannot
be made among the enlisted men of the Army, they
may be safely made among the officers. The official
declarations and estimates of Army officers of un-
equalled experience and of the soundest judgment
have already indicated to Congressmen how far this
is true. To these authorities and not to Congress
should be left the selection of the best organization
for an Army of 25,000 men. It must be remembered
that the staff of a small army necessarily is larger in
proportion than the staff of a large army. Sixty
years ago, when the question of Army reduction
came up, Mr. CALHOUN wrote: "Were our military
establishment reduced one-half, it is obvious that if
the same posts continued to be occupied which now
are, the same number of officers in the Quartermas-
ter's, Commissary's, Paymaster's, Medical, and Adju-
tant and Inspector General's Departments would be
required." It is the extraordinary number of posts
occupied by our little Army that makes an unusually
large proportion of officers imperative; but no Con-
gressman urges the abandonment of these posts, be-
cause they are felt to be necessary. Indeed, the ratio
of commissioned officers to men is smaller now than
thirty years ago, although in the meantime many
new posts have been occupied. In 1850 that ratio
was about 1 to 10 5 8; now, it is about 1 to 11 1 2.
Mr. HEWITT properly provides for submitting the
question of some staff consolidations to a board of
general officers; should Congress also submit to a
proper board of Army officers the question of the
regimental organization of 25,000 enlisted men, it
would no doubt get a worthy basis for legislation.

There is still another consideration on this subject.
Congressman LAPHAM, in view of the dangers on the
Mexican and Canadian borders, and the possible
repetition of labor or communistic riots, has intro-
duced a joint resolution, authorizing the President,
if he may deem it necessary, to enlist 75,000 volun-
teers during the recess of Congress. But how much
simpler to make the Army efficient! General CASS,
Secretary of War in 1836, said of Indian wars:

On these occasions the regular troops are collected from great
distances and a militia force is usually called out. Heavy ex-
penses are the necessary consequences, besides the loss of prop-
erty and the derangement of business in the section where the
troubles exist. Instead of having a force at all times embodied
sufficient to overawe the Indians, or if they commence hostilities
to immediately subdue them, much time is lost in the necessary
arrangements. An augmentation of the Army to a reasonable
extent, if it did not prevent these occurrences altogether, would
certainly render them less frequent as well as less injurious and
extensive.

Mr. THROCKMORTON gives some startling figures to
show how dearly we have paid in life and treasure
for the want of a few more regular troops. The
Florida war alone cost nearly 3,500 lives and fully
\$35,000,000, to say nothing of pensions and land
bounties. In 1838, the Secretary of War reported
that the cost for six months of a company of mounted
regulars was \$13,573, and of mounted volunteers,
\$22,575; of regular infantry, \$4,662, and of volunteer
infantry, \$7,287. We cannot go at length into the
reasons given for this disparity, but it is enough to
cite the facts.

The experience of the past, the needs of the present
and the omens of the future all warn Congress not to
cripple the Army. That body will be false to the
people if it tampers with this prop and stay of the
social fabric, in order to see with what exact mini-

sum of military strength, under the most favorable conditions, the fabric of government may be kept from falling. The difference between the sufficiency which gives peace and security and the insufficiency which brings terrible catastrophe, loss and ruin, may be a very slight difference; but it is one that Congress must not ignore. The real economy is efficiency; the real statesmanship gives popular security.

We presented, last week, some considerations in behalf of the project for a Board of Assistants for the Navy. The objection has been made that this system "will not furnish brains" to the naval administration. That is true. No system ever furnishes brains. Brains are the product not of formulas but of men. But it is not the primary purpose of the Board of Assistants to furnish brains. The first need of the Navy, we are sorry to say, is honesty. Brains are never in great lack, in our inventive country. At the moment of exigency the required new device—monitor, it may be, or torpedo—offers itself. What is needed not only for moments of exigency but for all times, and in the ordinary routine of administration, is sound professional judgment, great technical skill, and well-attested integrity. These will attract the service of brains, and assure them a fair chance to make themselves felt. It is idle to deny or to ignore the fact that the Navy has in times gone by suffered unjust stigmas in popular estimation through people not connected with it professionally, but foisted upon it by the accidents of partisan politics. Sometimes these stigmas have been inflicted by ignorance, which has made its possessor an easy dupe; sometimes by carelessness, which could hardly be looked upon so charitably; sometimes, we fear, by what has looked like deliberate complicity with jobbery. Now, what the Navy needs in order to keep its good name with the people, and in order to avoid the public scandal which the service itself does not merit, is to lessen the chances of ignorance, carelessness or complicity with fraud in its management. This is the field which a Board of Naval Assistants, we think, might help to fill. At any rate, the project seems to us a step in that direction. We must take advantage of the merits of the English system without copying its defects. It seems to us that a carefully organized Board of Assistants would be of real benefit to the Navy and the nation.

The act of the General of the Army in opening, for general professional discussion, the question of equipments, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has attracted the notice and commendation of foreign service journals. In general, however, we think that foreign services are freer in the public discussion of topics of professional importance than our own. Whether it be that the tenure of official position here is so comparatively uncertain, or that what is said in the way of criticism is so apt to be caught up and distorted for partisan ends, the fact at any rate seems to be that there is more wariness on the part of our officers as a whole to publicly commit themselves than there is, for example, in the British service. Undoubtedly, reticence is the course of propriety, dignity, and courtesy, in matters affecting the personnel of the services; but the same rule does not apply to the discussion of the material, the customs, the statutes, the organization and the possibilities of improvement in the services as a whole. Suggestions derived from special study, and temperate criticisms founded on experience are always wholesome; and often great good may be derived from the throwing out, in an informal way, of seed-grain for thought and debate, when official reports on the same subject may savor of intermeddling if unsought, and of fault-finding or dissatisfaction even in the line of official duty. Discussion is the sign of health and of professional interest.

MACMILLAN'S Magazine for April contains an article by a writer who signs himself "Capt. Jas. H. Haynie, U. S. A.," on "The Rapid Transportation of Armies," in which he considers the modification in the art of war resulting from the application of steam to transportation as exemplified during our late war. Observing that European military writers, in treating of the subject of steam transportation, have neglected to note the examples we furnished of rapidity in the transportation of armies for long distances, with their vast munitions and supplies, this writer proposes to supply this omission. Among the most remarkable of our achievements in this line are cited the transportation of the 23d Corps from Clifton on the Tennessee River,

in eleven days, to Washington, and thence to the coast of North Carolina, the transfer being made amid the severities of our mid-winter weather. The credit of this achievement is given to Col. L. B. Parsons, a volunteer officer. Another example is the transportation in 1863 of the 12th and 13th Corps from the Potomac to Chattanooga, 1,200 miles, in eleven days. A third is that of the 16th Corps from Eastport on the Tennessee to New Orleans, 1,330 miles, in thirteen days. A fourth is the transportation of an Army Corps in June, 1863, from Kentucky to Vicksburg, over 1,000 miles, in four days from embarkation. And finally, to show what is possible in this country, we find cited the case of the transfer of the 2d Infantry in July last, from Atlanta, Ga., to Lewiston, Idaho Territory, 4,302 miles in 15 days, or an average of 286 miles in a day, without an accident of any sort, or the loss of a man or a pound of property. In the course of his article some interesting statistics of the Quartermaster's Department during the war are given, one item being \$155,262,745 as the total estimated cost of forage furnished during the war by the Quartermaster's Department. The article from which we quote is an interesting one, but who is "Capt. Jas. H. Haynie, U. S. A.?" No such name appears in the Army Register, or, for that matter, in the registers of volunteer officers during the great war.

WE learn of the death at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Tuesday, May 14th, of Colonel Joseph J. B. Wright, Surgeon and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A. General Wright was in the 78th year of his age, having been born in Wyoming Valley, Pa., in 1800. He entered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon, Oct., 1833, and served in the Florida war and in the war with Mexico on the staff of Generals Scott, Taylor and Worth, and during the late war as Medical Director of the Departments of the Ohio and the Missouri. He was promoted to Surgeon, U. S. A., March, 1844, and received the Brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war. His last tour of duty was at Carlisle Barracks, extending from 1863 to his retirement in 1877. His services, covering nearly half a century, included duty at Forts Gibson, Howard, Snelling, Marion and Leavenworth; Camp Des Moines, Iowa; Jefferson, Carlisle and Plattsburg Barracks; at Washington and at the Military Academy, and with troops in the occupation of Texas, 1846, in the Kansas troubles and in the Utah expedition of 1858. He rendered conspicuous service also during the cholera visitations of 1835, 1848-9, and 1854, and was a valued contributor to the literature of his profession. Beside the respect justly accorded to his professional zeal and ability he was a man universally esteemed for his amiable and attractive personal qualities. He was the father-in-law of Generals Stanley and Barriger, and the father of Surgeon Joseph P. Wright.

THE death of Professor Henry is in every sense a national loss. The eulogiums which have been pronounced upon his character and his career by the Departments, by Congress, by the public press, and by scientific and commercial societies, are universally felt to be well merited. To the extraordinary variety and value of Professor Henry's labors, extending as they did into many branches of practical science, through a long and industrious life, we need not here advert; but we may point out how clean and clear a public record he has left behind him. From his peculiar position and reputation he had unprecedented opportunities, and indeed was beset with invitations, to earn great fees, and perhaps great fortunes, by lending the aid of his name to bolster up inventions or projects for public works which went to Washington for patents or for authorizations. He steered an honorable course through these temptations, and leaves a track fit for all eyes to scan. He was a good specimen of that high class of men who are needed for the public service.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported to have said, when asked what was likely to be the result of the charges brought by the Judge-Advocate-General against Gen. Kautz, that the Court would probably find the Judge-Advocate-General guilty. We judge, from what our Omaha correspondent writes, that it will be found that this is in substance the finding of the Court.

It seems strange, at first, to recall that Gen. P. St. Geo. Cooke's story of the Conquest of New Mexico and California deals with events but 30 years old. Since then the great Civil War has intervened, to relegate everything that went before it almost among American antiquities. The war with Mexico has a far-off atmosphere that makes it difficult to realize that

many of its leading actors are still among us, in stalwart middle life. Gen. Cooke's historical and personal narrative* deals with adventurous marches, for months together, in strange, lonely, and unexplored regions; it describes quaint communities, outrunning in antiquity those of the Atlantic coast; it introduces fresh and picturesque scenes, which are invested in the description with the glow of the novelty experienced by these early travellers and invaders. Gen. Cooke combines historical narrative with contemporaneous entries in his diary, so as to give something of the effect of a panorama of an across-continent march unrolling before the reader's eyes.

No doubt the expedition of Kearney was a bold one. "Is this war?" asks Gen. Cooke, in describing the arrival at Santa Fé. A colonel's command, called an army, he says, marches 800 miles beyond its base, its communication liable to be cut off by the slightest effort of the enemy, mostly through a desert, and arrives without food before a city 240 years old, habitually garrisoned by regular troops. "This," he concludes, "is the art of war practiced in America." As a fact, Gen. Kearney, in whose command Captain Cooke was at that time serving, with his company of dragoons, established himself in New Mexico without firing a shot, and issued orders for its government as "a territory of the United States." A subsequent insurrection was easily crushed and the conquest made complete. Soon after Captain Cooke was put in command of the Mormon battalion of volunteers, and as Lieut.-Col. of U. S. forces marched with a wagon train across Sonora from New Mexico to the Pacific, whither Gen. Kearney had preceded him, partly on another trail. This was accomplished, the battalion arriving at San Diego Jan. 30, 1847. There Col. Cooke issued an order declaring that "history may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature. There, with almost hopeless labor we have dug deep wells, which the future traveller will enjoy. . . . With crowbar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains, which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat, and hewed a passage through a chasm of living rock more narrow than our wagons. . . . Thus, marching halt naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value," etc. The proclamation was rather Napoleonic in its ring, but no doubt the Mormons and their gallant officers naturally felt jubilant at getting a rest, after their extraordinary march, in which, however, they seem not to have lost a man by sickness or fatigue, while no hostile shot was fired at them.

In the final chapters of his book, Gen. Cooke gives some account of the conquest of California, which had been completed just before his arrival at San Diego. Familiar names like those of Fremont, Kearney, Price, A. J. Smith, Mitchell, Jackson, Thompson, Stone, and Dyer, occur in the pages, and it is pleasant to see some record of the earlier events of illustrious careers. Concerning Gen. A. J. Smith, in a rather curious footnote, Gen. Cooke remarks: "As Smith is not a very distinctive name, it may be interesting to mention that this one, now of Saint Louis, became a very distinguished Major General."

CANADA'S DEFENDERS.—The Militia Report for 1877, which has been presented to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, furnishes some instructive reading for the uneasy Fenians. The Active Militia, as at present constituted, make up a force of 43,729, as follows: Cavalry, 1,803; Field Artillery, 1,326; Garrison Artillery, 3,048; Engineer, 232; Infantry, 27,990; and Rifles, 9,330. The Reserve Militia comprises 655,000. It is duly regimentalised (to use General Sir Selby Smyth's expression), and in some measure efficient, but it has not been mustered since 1873. As to the kind of material of which the Active Militia is composed, Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., who commands them, says: "The Canadians possess, in a marked degree, qualities to make excellent soldiers, being both hardy and industrious, used to rough life, easily subjected to discipline, and willing to submit to necessary authority; the habit of adapting themselves to the different conditions of life peculiarly fits them for the requirements of a soldier. Accustomed to horses, they ride and drive with ease and self-possession, and these habits are proved by the manner in which their cavalry can be handled, and the facility with which their field batteries are manoeuvred. There is no better material for soldiers than Canada can produce, and that there is a military spirit among all classes of the population is proved by the popularity of the Militia and the willingness—I may call it enthusiastic alacrity—with which on many an occasion they have turned out for any prospect of active duty. But yet, being a purely volunteer force, unless encouraged by more interest on the part of those whom they may some day have to defend, peace and lukewarmness may tend to rust their arms, and in default of proper training establishments, which I have so earnestly advocated, or the absence of any trained and disciplined body of men, or of regular troops to furnish a standard of excellence, a gradual diminishing of efficiency year by year, cannot be surprising."

* The Conquest of New Mexico and California. An Historical and Personal Narrative, by P. St. Geo. Cooke, Brigadier, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

INSIDE ARMOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the last issue of the JOURNAL, May 11th, I noticed an extract from *Iron* in relation to the use of inside armor, suggested by Mr. Edmund Thompson as affording an increase in buoyancy.

As every one feels a natural interest in the fate of ideas that he may, himself, have advanced, I would like to state that two years ago I proposed the same plan, with additional claims, to Captain Simpson and other officers. Furthermore, I went so far as to make drawings and calculations for a vessel to be armored in that manner, and still have them in my possession.

Though the reduction of weight is very great, and buoyancy much increased by this form of armor, I do not confine my claims to that quality, but rely chiefly upon the ability to use plates of cast iron, and to avoid entirely the expensive operation of rolling and bending plates to conform to the surface of a vessel.

The advantage to be derived from the use of cast iron as armor may not at first be obvious, but we must remember that it is far better qualified to resist penetration than wrought iron, if properly supported. While, owing to its brittle nature, it would be utterly useless on the outside of a vessel—supported only by bolts and the frame bracket—within, backed and wedged on both sides to prevent splitting, it would form no mean protection, and would cause a great reduction both in weight and expense.

I send you a rough sketch in copy of a cross section of a vessel I prepared.

SAMUEL SEABURY, Master U. S. Navy,
Navy-yard, N. Y.

INSIDE VIEW OF WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you allow me space for a few words in the interests of the *Alumni* of our National Military Academy? The literature of our *Alma Mater*, other than scientific works, has not been abundant. The interesting, startling or ludicrous events of academy life, which play such a pleasant part in the memory of graduates, are preserved mainly like legends by transmission from class to class until they are forgotten altogether. But few attempts have been made to collect, in book form, the most important of such material, and this, perhaps, because the compilation depends upon the co-operation and friendly interest of all as well as upon the energy and efforts of one who will superintend it. I, with others, feel that the time has come for an addition to "The West Point Scrap Book" and "Life at West Point." As has been announced, Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., has been working to this end upon a book to be titled, "An Inside View of West Point." This morning he startled me by remarking that he was inclined to abandon the work (after much labor and expense), because he had not met with sufficient aid and encouragement from the very persons who should be most interested. His ideal of the work has a high standard, and I hope to see the book published. I write this in the hope of eliciting speedy aid for the commendable effort in contributions and subscriptions. A GRADUATE.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., April 26, 1878.

THE QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of the 13th inst. is an editorial, "The Question of Equipment," in which you say "We suggest that if the friends of the doomed equipments and weapons have anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them, now is the time."

The fact is that the letters of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Benét, Col. Kelton, and Capt. J. W. Reilly cannot be refuted, so far as their remarks apply to the cavalry arm of the Service, as the writer does not pretend to give any opinion relative to the infantry. It is a well known fact that for some years back the cavalry, stationed in some sections of the country at least, never take the sabre with them when going on scouts after Indians, or on any kind of detached service. In such cases each man generally turns in his sabre to the 1st sergeant, who has them oiled and carefully put away in a box until the owner or owners return and are for duty in the post, when out comes the sabre again to figure at Sunday morning and monthly inspection. While in garrison the sabre is not worn even by the guard, in either dress or undress uniform, and is in fact rather looked upon now-a-days by many officers, and especially those of what may be called the "Modern School of Arms," as a nuisance, and is tacitly obsolete. Some will undoubtedly argue against doing away with the sabre, it being the distinctive weapon par excellence of a cavalry soldier, but that is purely a matter of sentiment in these days of long range rifles. To sum up on the "sabre:" It is not used, it is a nuisance, it is obsolete, it is an unnecessary expense to the Government, as Gen. Benét very justly remarks, and therefore ought to be done away with, and its retention can only be advocated as a matter of sentiment, which is a poor argument against the many cogent reasons for discontinuing its issue (we cannot say use, for it is never used), not the least of which is economy, Gen. Benét having stated that by abolishing the sabre (and bayonet) many thousand dollars would be saved the Government. Gen. Sheridan in his letter of April 5 to Gen. Sherman, writing on this subject, states in ten lines what the cavalry man

of the present day, in the American Service "wants," viz.: A good horse, a good long range rifle, a good revolving pistol, and a good general utility knife, to which may be added a lighter saddle kit. First. A good horse. Now as a rule our cavalry horses are not as good stock as we might have, the maximum price is too small, and ought to be fixed at \$150 per head at least. I saw it stated not long since that the Swiss government paid \$400 per head for their cavalry horses. Horses may be scarcer there than here, but hardly so much so as to cause a difference of \$275 per head in purchasing animals for the cavalry service. Secondly. A good long range rifle. People may say what they please, but one thing is certain, our present cavalry carbine is not up to the mark as a cavalry arm when pitted against the long range guns of the present day, of various makes, and to quote Gen. Sheridan again, "I believe in the magazine gun." "It will be the gun of the future, and all that is now wanting is some inventive genius to produce an acceptable gun which will fire from seven to ten loads in quick succession." I use the General's own words. We want a long range gun and a magazine gun. Many of our old officers and men who went through the whole war think that the "Spencer" carbine was the best gun we have had, and it is a certain fact that a magazine gun adds considerably to the "staying" powers of troops when they are in a hot place. By all means give us a long range magazine gun. Thirdly. A good revolving pistol. The "Colt's improved," and the "Smith and Wesson Schofield improved," are both good, both have their advocates, and no serious complaints can be brought against either, and I think that in a fight one is just as good as the other, and do as much execution; but the pistol for a cavalry man is the one suggested by Capt. J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., viz.: A pistol that will throw buck shot—or duct and ball. Such a pistol, a six shooter, would be the *ne plus ultra* for a cavalry man; the inventive genius to produce such a pistol is again called for. Fourthly. The knife. Every cavalry man ought to be issued a good medium-sized knife, with a broad blade, heavy and strong enough so that when forced by emergency men can use them to do what Col. Forsyth and his men did at Arickaree Fork of the Republican, dig themselves under ground, as alluded to by Gen. Sheridan. Fifthly. A lighter saddle kit. Our present saddle is fully twenty to thirty per cent. heavier than need be, especially the tree—and our bridle bits are nearly forty per cent. too heavy. The side line invented by Capt. John A. Wilcox, of the 4th Cavalry, is without doubt the best that has been invented, and is far superior in every respect to either the one with the leather tongue and iron buckle, or the snap. The ordnance lariat is worthless in a very short time, and I have known a lariat made out of the ½ manilla rope furnished by the Quartermaster's Department wear out three ordnance lariats in one summer's scout.

Lastly. The cartridge box and cartridge pouch ought to be done away with for cavalry field service, and the men issued the "prairie belt" mentioned by General Sheridan.

In closing the writer must compliment the JOURNAL on the very neat and handsome manner the issue of April 13 has been gotten up. The stitching and cuttign is a vast improvement. CAVALRY MAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE KAUTZ COURT MARTIAL.

OMAHA, May 11, 1878.

THE sessions of the General Court-martial in the case of Gen. Kautz were brought to a close yesterday. A good deal of the evidence given before the Campbell court was read for the defence, and the case, as far as the testimony was concerned, was closed on Monday. Gen. Kautz requested an adjournment until Tuesday, on which day he read his defence. This was a carefully prepared, dignified document—short but to the point—and it occupied but a few minutes for its delivery. The General took the ground that he had been misrepresented; that an attack had been made upon him by the Judge-Advocate-General, or by some one in his office, and that he had a perfect right to defend himself in the manner he did, and particularly as the gist of the remarks of the Judge-Advocate-General had been published in the newspapers on the Pacific Coast; although it was stated in the paper furnished to him from the War Department that the remarks were furnished for his information, and for the information of the members of the Campbell Court-martial, and that they would not be published. He disclaimed any desire on his part to criticise the acts of the President or the Secretary of War, whom he did not consider responsible for the attack upon him, and in his letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army he had only exercised the right to reply to statements which misrepresented him, and which held him up to the ridicule of the officers and soldiers of his command. Gen. Kautz had stated in the early part of the trial his belief that Mr. McKee, the son-in-law of Gen. Dunn, and who is connected with the Associated Press in some way, had caused the publication of the remarks of the Judge-Advocate-General.

At the close of the reading of the defence, the Judge-Advocate requested until the following morning to make a reply and to offer some rebutting testimony.

At the meeting of the court on Wednesday the Judge-Advocate introduced Major Martin, Adjutant-General of the Department of Arizona, and Lieut. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, Judge-Advocate of the Campbell court, as witnesses, and he was apparently intending to reopen the whole case, but after being repeatedly informed by the court that he could only offer testimony in rebuttal, he threw up the sponge and requested until the following morning to make his reply. On Thursday, a huge document containing a great many words and some personalities, was read to the court by the Judge-Advocate. An hour and a half

was consumed in the reading, and then, as the accused intimated that he saw nothing in it that called for any new reply from him, the court was cleared. What was done thereafter your readers will probably learn in a few weeks, from orders from the War Department. So much for the court.

There has been a grand shaking up of the troops in the Department of the Platte during the past week. Two columns will take the field immediately. Gen. Merritt with his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort McKinney and operate from there with his column, which will consist of several companies of the 4th and 9th Infantry. Gen. Bradley, lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Infantry, will proceed with four companies of his regiment, and five companies of the 3d Cavalry, to the headwaters of the Little Missouri, and operate in that region and to the northwest of the Black Hills. It is said that General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, will have one or more columns in the field to act in concert with the troops in the Department of the Platte.

It is now feared that at no distant day we will have trouble with the Crow Indians. This tribe has always been friendly, but the establishment of the new military posts—Keogh and Custer—in their country, has brought a horde of settlers and gold hunters into their reservation, and they say that very soon every particle of game will be driven away from there; consequently they are becoming very much disaffected, and the mutterings of a storm are heard. The display of such a large force in their vicinity this year may prevent any outbreak for a time at least.

CONGRESS.

THE proceedings of the House of Representatives have been brought to a stand by an attempt to revive the controversy over the election of Mr. Hayes. The Democrats are united in urging the adoption of resolutions for an inquiry into alleged fraudulent proceedings in Florida and Louisiana, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The Republicans are equally united in opposing such an investigation unless its scope is enlarged to include an investigation of charges of fraud which they also bring. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Potter, of New York, endeavored to pass their resolutions under a call for the previous question, which attempt the Republicans have thus far delayed by refusing to vote, and leaving the House without a quorum. The contest, though very determined, is thus far good natured, though the Republicans in caucus have "Resolved, that the resolution now pending in the House is an attempt, in a form unjustifiable and illegal, to reopen the question of the Presidential title, a question solemnly settled by the action of the Forty-fourth Congress, which alone has jurisdiction, and is therefore revolutionary and destructive of the good order, business prosperity, and peace of the country. That the effort of the Democratic majority to force upon the House, without opportunity for amendment or debate, a measure of such revolutionary character, which has not been recommended or considered by any of its committees, but has been devised by individuals for private or party ends, should be resisted by all the means which are authorized by the rules of the House." The end is not yet, and meantime all legislation, that for the Army and Navy included, must wait.

The Senate has postponed indefinitely, S. 853, to restore Paymaster R. B. Redney, U. S. N., to the active list. The Senate and the House have both passed, though in a somewhat different form, H. R. 3879, authorizing the issue of arms to territories as well as States, and the House has also passed a resolution authorizing the issue of not to exceed 1,000 arms to each of the territories from the arms now superseded. A joint resolution was also passed declaring that no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the Government on account of the reduction in the hours of labor made by the eight-hours' law.

Bills Introduced.—H. Res. 180, providing for an increase of the Army during the recess of Congress; H. R. 4823, to protect employes in the Naval service; H. R. 4835, for the relief of J. R. Williams and Herman Dowd, 2d Lieutenants, 3d Artillery; H. R. 4851, to provide for a military telegraph line in Dakota and Montana; H. R. 4840, to purchase the site of Fort Clark, Texas; H. R. 4827, to give the heads of the Executive Departments a right to a seat on the floor of the H. R. and to participate in debate; H. R. 4857, to provide for additional maps of the battle of Gettysburg; H. R. 4858, for the relief of R. C. Walker, late Paymaster U. S. A.

It appears that Mr. Hewitt intends to incorporate some of the features of the Banning and Bragg bills for reducing the Army and its pay in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the Army. The amount it is proposed to appropriate for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes is \$26,920,671.03, of which the amount recommended for pay and allowances of officers who may retire under its provisions is \$2,897,000. The total regular sum is \$24,023,671.03. The total amount appropriated by the last law was \$33,712,500. The estimates in the bill are for 20,000 enlisted men. The cavalry regiments are reduced to six, and the number of infantry regiments to fifteen; and these reductions are to be effected by transfers and consolidations.

The President is authorized in his discretion honorably to discharge from the Army officers who may apply therefor on or before the first of January next, with certain allowances of pay. Officers unfit for service are to be mustered out on the reports of the commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments; and the heads of the various staff departments, and all vacancies now existing or that may occur by reasons of transfers or consolidations shall be filled in due proportion by the supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and

Women are prohibited hereafter from accompanying troops as laundresses. The bill reduces officers' allowances, and provides for a board to report to the President upon the organization, practical working and efficiency of the corps of Engineers, the Ordnance, the Medical, the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence and Pay Departments, the Signal and Artillery service, the Bureau of Military Justice, the Adjutant-General's Department, and to make such suggestions as, in the judgment of said board, will increase the usefulness or reduce the cost of maintenance of the Army and of the several departments of service above specified; this report shall be submitted to Congress by the President, and until otherwise ordered by law no new appointments or promotions shall be made in any of said departments of the military service, except to fill vacancies accruing in the grades provided for in this act. We shall give the bill when reported to the House and printed.

Eight hundred and three petitions have been introduced into the House since October last, of which 290 relate to military and 68 to naval affairs.

We continue our list of bills introduced.

S. 537. Appropriates \$100,000 for military post or garrison near the point where the Milk River crosses the boundary of Montana from the Dominion of Canada, or at such other point in that region as may be, in the judgment of the President, best adapted for the protection of the citizens of Montana from the hostile incursions of the Sioux and other Indian tribes congregated in that region.

S. 1547. Amends sections 1513, 1533, and 1546, R. S., to read as follows: "Sec. 1513. There shall be allowed in said academy one cadet midshipman for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large: *Provided, however*, That there shall not be at any time more in said academy appointed at large than ten; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to cadet midshipmen appointed at large now in said academy." "Sec. 1533. Cadet engineers shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. They shall not at any time exceed twenty-five in number; and no persons other than midshipmen shall be eligible for appointment unless they shall first produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and shall have passed an examination as to their mental and physical qualifications. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to cadet engineers now in the Navy Academy." "Sec. 1546. Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers, in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism; and the rank of officers shall not be changed except in accordance with the provisions of existing law, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Passed the Senate April 11, 1878.

S. 1073. To fix and regulate the status of brevet rank in the Army of the United States. That section 1312, R. S., is hereby repealed; and that section 1326, R. S., shall be so construed as to confer the same privileges upon officers of the Regular Army as were conferred by it upon officers of volunteers.

Sec. 2. That hereafter there shall be no distinction, except as to grade and date, between brevet commissions in the Regular and Volunteer forces, conferred upon officers of the Army, now in active service or retired, for gallant, distinguished, meritorious, or faithful services, but all shall entitle to the same privileges.

S. 1089. Authorizes the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Schuyler Hamilton, late of the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, and Major General U. S. V., a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. A., in order to place him on the retired list of said Army, with said rank and pay, from the 28th day of February, 1863, when his health became so seriously and permanently impaired by illness and anxiety, contracted "in the line of his duty," that he was compelled to resign his commission as major-general of volunteers.

S. 1114. Amends the 103d Article of War: Art. 103. No person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for any offense committed more than two years, or in a case of desertion three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation.

S. 1115. Authorizes the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the Army to take command of the expedition being fitted out by Messrs. Morrison and Brown, citizens of New York, to search for the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and to issue to such officer Army equipments at demerit.

S. 1145. Amends section 1485, R. S., so as to read: "The Officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps and in their several grades, and with officers of the line with whom they hold relative rank, according to date of commission: *Provided*, That any officer heretofore promoted, or who may hereafter be promoted, to a higher relative rank, without the issue to him of a new commission, shall take precedence in his corps and grade or relative rank, with the officers of other corps with whom he holds relative rank, according to the date upon which such promotion occurred, or shall hereafter occur."

Sec. 2. That section 1486, R. S., is hereby repealed.

S. 1170. To authorize the restoration of Calvin T. Spoor (late 1st Infantry) to take the rank of 3d Lieutenant, U. S. A., held by him Jan. 1, 1874; also allowing him the pay and allowances as captain of the 5th U. S. Colored Troops from August 21, 1864, to April 28, 1865.

S. 1179. Authorizes the settlement of the accounts of the late Captain George H. Derby, deceased, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., by passing to his credit the money actually expended by him in the public service, as shown by vouchers now on file in the Treasury Department.

S. 1180. That sections 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, and 1484 (title 15, chapter 4), R. S., be, and are hereby, amended by abrogating the word "relative" wherever it may occur in them before the word "rank."

H. C. 3362. Allows to 2d Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., \$250 for personal effects lost by fire at Camp Supply, July 1, 1877.

H. R. 4588. That commissioned officers now in the Army who served as enlisted men in the Army of the United States and were honorably discharged, and also that enlisted men who may hereafter be commissioned as officers, shall be entitled, in counting length of service as officers, to such services as they may have rendered as enlisted men, in all that relates in law to longevity and retirement: *Provided, however*, it carries with it no rank pay, or affects the status of rank of officers now in the service.

H. R. 4563. Gives to 1st Lieut. George M. Welles, of the U. S. Marine Corps, \$645, difference between furlough and retired pay, due him.

H. R. 4576. Relieves Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st lieutenant 1st Artillery, from \$507.07 deficiency in his accounts as A. A. Q. M., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in 1872.

H. R. 4536. That after June 30, 1878, any pay officer in the Navy who by law will be entitled to and has a clerk appointed, desiring to retain his services at the expiration of any duty, will be authorized to order him, the said clerk, to his domicile to remain as on waiting orders until said pay officer shall be again ordered to such duty as entitles him to the services of a clerk, at which time he may order said clerk to duty with him, all such orders to bear the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Pay officers desiring to retain their clerks shall notify the Navy Department of the same and shall furnish said clerk's name, present residence, date of first appointment in the Navy, and date of present appointment, for record in the register, in which they shall be entered next in order after civil engineers; and in cases of death, discharge, dismissal, desertion, or resignation, he, said pay officer, shall immediately notify the Department. The said clerk to be eligible for duty with any other pay officer, with the consent and upon the recommendation of the pay officer with whom he last served, and by whose authority he shall have been placed on waiting orders. The pay of such clerk while waiting orders shall be twenty per centum less than his established annual salary.

H. R. 4615. That no claim against the U. S. for damages for property taken, used, injured, or destroyed by the military forces of the United States in the course of military operations in

time of war, and for which the Government is not liable according to the laws of war, shall ever be allowed or paid. Sec. 2. After January 1, 1880, no claims against the United States shall be admitted, allowed, or paid by any authority under the United States, unless duly presented for allowance within ten years after the claimant had the right to present the same.

H. R. 4623. Gives every soldier entitled to a truss, a new single or double truss every five years.

H. R. 4629. Directs amendment of the record of M. Frank Gallagher, late lieutenant 3d Infantry, so that he shall appear on the rolls and records of the Army for rank as if he had been continuously in service from July 28, 1873.

H. R. 4648. Authorizes reinstatement of all officers of the U. S. Army who served therein more than twenty years continuously, and served also during the late Rebellion, and who were wounded and brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the field and in action, and who were honorably mustered out of service under section 12, act of July 15, 1870, and to retire them as of the date they were previously mustered out.

H. R. 4661. That from and after the passage of this act the warrant officers of the U. S. Navy, namely, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail makers, shall rank with, but next after, ensigns, but with no additional right to quarters; when retired after good and faithful service, they shall rank with masters on the retired list. Sec. 2. That this act is not to affect the present rates of pay of those named officers, as they are not in line of promotion, only as provided for in this act.

GEN. MILES' REPORT OF A YEAR'S WORK.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF THE YELLOWSTONE, [FORT KNOX, M. T., December 27, 1877.]

A. A. G. Dept. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: In accordance with order from Department Headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the year ending October 17, 1877.

The force ordered to winter on the Yellowstone, in the autumn of 1876, in addition to its other duties, was required to build a Cantonment and escort and guard public stores necessary for its subsistence. At that time there were upwards of 1,000 lodges of hostile Indians in the field under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, and it is to be regretted that the 1,500 troops originally ordered to winter on the Yellowstone were not placed here, as their services would have been invaluable. With the force reduced more than one-half the work of hunting was commenced and the 5th Infantry proceeded at once to take the field. I learned through spies and other means, the design of Sitting Bull to move to the vicinity of the mouth of Powder River, and harass the troops and transportation along the Yellowstone, and received accurate information of his intended movement. The attack upon a Government train made by a part of his warriors, under "Gall," confirmed the reports, and on the 17th October, 1876, I moved across the country to the northwest to clear the route of travel, and, if possible, intercept the march of the hostiles. On the 21st my command was brought into contact with the hostile Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, Umpapacs, and warriors from other tribes, and after a parley with Sitting Bull, No Neck, Bull Eagle, Red Skirt, Gall, Pretty Bear, and other prominent leaders of the hostile Sioux camp—which had no satisfactory results—an engagement followed, which resulted in driving the hostiles out of their camp at the head of Cedar Creek, east branch of Maynadier Creek. The Indians lost a few killed and a large amount of property, both in their camp and on the line of their retreat, including horses, mules and ponies. In the engagement both officers and men (numbering 398 rifles), behaved with greatest fortitude, as they were outnumbered more than two to one; the Indians were pursued as far as the Yellowstone, a distance of 42 miles, where to avoid further punishment, the principal part made a conditional surrender, giving up as hostages five of their principal chiefs and leading men. The responsibility for the terms not being fully complied with, rests, in my opinion, not with this command but brought about the surrender. Sitting Bull left the main body, during the retreat, with 30 lodges, and was soon joined by Gall and Pretty Bear with as many more.

On returning to the Cantonment at mouth of Tongue River, I immediately organized a force of 434 men of the 5th Infantry, and moved North in pursuit of Sitting Bull, and followed the trail of the Indians to the Big Horn, until it was obliterated by a snow storm. A camp of Iron Deer's 19 lodges—crossed the Missouri in advance of the command, and dissolved itself into the Yantonnais camp, so that when the command reached Fort Peck Agency one week later (going in there for supplies), some of the same Indians, who were present at the council and engagement with Sitting Bull, were found with tickets in their hands and rifles on their backs, drawing rations; this band subsequently moved Northward, passing the Gall and Pretty Bear trail.

The report of Sitting Bull's moving toward Gall for ammunition, induced me to move a part of my command—six companies and one gun—to opposite the mouth of Musselshell, on the north side of the Missouri, and the remainder—four companies and one gun—up the west branch of the Big Dry. On arrival opposite Squaw Creek, a report reached me that Sitting Bull had moved East and designed crossing the Missouri; as this report was not confirmed, I determined to keep the command to act upon both, and again divided my force into three companies and one gun across the headwaters of the Big Dry, and sending three companies and one howitzer under Lieut. Baldwin, east along the Missouri. This movement resulted in driving Sitting Bull's camp south of the Missouri and being followed up by a movement to intercept him, after the detachment had returned to Peck for supplies, resulted in surprising Sitting Bull's camp, at the time numbering 193 lodges at the head of Red Water, and the capture of a good part of his camp equipment. The Indians scattered, going south across the Yellowstone in a destitute condition. About this time I received information of a message having passed between Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, that the former had learned of the discomfiture of the latter and requesting him to join his camp, that he had plenty of warriors and ammunition. Sitting Bull replied that he would join Crazy Horse during the cold moon (December), via mouth of Rosebud. The command which kept between the two camps, and on their route of travel the junction was never accomplished. Disaffection existed to some extent in the hostile camps, and several bands had already broken from the main camp and gone to their agency, and on the 16th December a party of Indians came into the Cantonment, mouth of Tongue River, apparently with good intent, and it is believed, for the purpose of making terms of surrender, but, unfortunately, before they reached the command, they were set upon by some Crow scouts, who had been brought down from Western Montana, and were instantly killed. This act of treachery was particularly unfortunate at that time, as it broke off all communications of a peaceful nature for several months.

Though the command was somewhat exhausted by the hardships of the previous long marches in November and December, and had suffered greatly by the intensely cold weather, the transportation worn down by hard work and very little food, a force consisting of five companies 3d Infantry and two companies 23d Infantry, was organized (after one week's rest), to move up Tongue River against the large camp under Crazy Horse, consisting of the Ugalilla and Cheyenne tribes, and several other Indians from other tribes. The command consisted of 436 officers and men and two field guns. As the command approached their camp, which extended along the Tongue for three miles, between Otter and Hanging Woman's Creeks, the Indians broke camp and moved up Tongue River; they were followed as rapidly as the command could move through the snow and over frozen streams, and at a point eight miles above Hanging Woman's Creek the scouts in advance captured a small party of Indians (one young warrior, four women, and three children), which afterwards proved to be quite an important prize, as they were the relatives of some of the most prominent families in the hostile camp, and the effort of about 300 warriors to recapture them resulted in a very sharp skirmish on the evening of January 7th. On the morning of the 8th the command encountered the main body of warriors led by Crazy Horse, Little Big Man, The Ice, Big Crow, and others, in an engagement lasting until one o'clock, when the Chief Medicine Man, Big Crow, with others, was killed, and the Indians fled from the field. The engagement was fought under trying circumstances; the troops were largely outnumbered, the Indians occupying a spur of the Wolf Mountain range, the snow being quite deep, making it very difficult to move the troops on

foot, and during a part of the time a severe snow storm prevailed, yet the attack was made in excellent order. The principal fighting occurred on the left of the line in, I think, as rough a country as troops ever fought over, and for a time was very close and desperate. Captains Casey and Butler and Lieut. McDonald are entitled to great praise for the cool and determined manner in which they led and handled their companies under fire, and Lieut. Baldwin for his gallantry in leading a charge. The Indians abandoned the field, leaving their dead chief behind. The troops advanced far enough to ascertain that they had retreated in the direction of the Big Horn Mountains, but as no supplies could have been obtained for the troops in that direction, and the command had accomplished the object of the movement, no further pursuit was deemed necessary or advisable at that time.

The capture of the Indians on the evening of January 7th, as above stated, proved to be an important affair, as affording a means of communicating with the hostile camps. I sent scout, John Brugler, with two of the captives, February 1st, offering the terms upon which a surrender would be accepted, namely, unconditional, with subsequent compliance with such orders as should be received from the higher authorities, at the same time informing them that in case of a non-compliance the troops would move against them again. Brugler performed this valuable and most dangerous service, as well as subsequent services of a similar nature, with equal skill and courage, making the long journey through deep snow. He found that the hostiles had continued their retreat from the battle field of January 8th to the base of the Big Horn Mountains, and camped on the Little Horn, a tributary of the Little Big Horn. He found also after getting into their camp that they were disposed to accept the terms of the Government, being convinced that they could not contend with the troops, and having suffered severely on their retreat. His mission was so successfully executed that on February 19th he returned with 19 Indians, mainly chiefs and leading warriors, who desired to learn the exact conditions upon which they could surrender. The terms as above given were repeated and in various councils, and frank and free communications, a feeling of confidence and good faith was engendered which, I will here add, has never been disturbed so far as relates to the Indians who subsequently surrendered here. On their return the cries announced through their camps that the war was over, and the camps began to move toward this place. While on the way they were overtaken by runners from Spotted Tail who, as they understood, offered more liberal terms, including the right to retain their arms and ponies, and to procure ammunition. The camps were accordingly moved for a general council to hear the fork of the Powder River, and a larger delegation of leading chiefs and warriors came in (March 15th), to learn whether like terms could be obtained here. They were informed that there would be no change from what had been before offered, also that it would be equally satisfactory should they choose to surrender at the Southern agencies, but that they must do one of the two or be prepared to meet the troops that would be immediately sent out after them. In answer, "Little Hawk," uncle of Crazy Horse, with others, guaranteed to either bring the camp here or take it to the lower agencies, and left in the evening as a pledge of good faith, nine hostages, prominent men and head warriors of both tribes. Three hundred, led by "Two Moons," "Hump," "White Bull," or "The Ice," and "Horse Rad," surrendered here April 23d, a large part of the others, numbering more than 2,000, led by "Crazy Horse," "Little Hawk," "Little Big Man," "The Rock," and others, moved South and surrendered at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. In the meantime, Sitting Bull had gathered his camp south of the Yellowstone, and when Crazy Horse's following decided to place themselves under subjection to the Government, he, in order to avoid surrendering and to escape further pursuit, retreated to the northern boundary and sought refuge on Canadian soil; his following was then in a very destitute condition, almost entirely out of ammunition, having lost nearly everything except their guns and ponies, and have since declared their allegiance to, and purposes to remain under the protection of the British Government.

From those that surrendered I learned that a band of renegades of different tribes—chiefly Minneconjoux—under Lame Deer, had determined not to surrender, and had broken off from the party that came to this place and moved westward as they were approaching. At that time (April 23d), and for more than a month previous, my limited amount of grain and hay had become so far exhausted that I was obliged to turn a good part of my Indian camp out of the hands of the Government, in order to keep them alive. April 25th Lieut. Baldwin brought up a train with grain from Bismarck, and on May 1st, with a force consisting of the battalion of four companies 2d Cavalry (that had arrived from Fort Ellis, M. T., April 23d), two companies of the 5th and four of the 23d Infantry, I started up Tongue River, and on the 5th, at a point 63 miles from its mouth, cut loose from my wagons, and with the cavalry, detachment of mounted infantry (5th and 23d), and two companies 2d Infantry, struck across to, and marched up, the Rosebud. After a secret, most laborious and circuitous march through the broken country along the western affluents of the Rosebud, and with scarcely a halt during two nights and one day, the command surprised Lame Deer's camp at 4 A. M. on the 7th. The camp was situated on and near the mouth of Muddy Creek, a western affluent of the Rosebud. The surprise was complete, the village was charged in gallant style by the detachment mounted in infantry, commanded by Lieut. Casey, and Co. H, 2d Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. L. H. Jerome; that force cut off and secured the herd. Through "White Bull," of the surrendered Cheyennes (whose service with that of "Brave Wolf" and "Hump" in discovering the village and leading the command to it, was invaluable), I called on the Indians to surrender, and "Lame Deer" and his head warrior "Iron Star," appeared desirous of doing so, but either having already meditated treason, or fearing it on our part, after shaking hands with some officers of the command they began to fire at them but a few steps distant. This necessarily ended that mode of peace making, and the Indians, who at the first attack had taken refuge in the hills along the edge of the valley, were hotly pursued in a running fight of some eight miles across the broken country to the Rosebud. Fourteen were reported killed, including "Lame Deer" and "Iron Star"; 450 horses, mules, and ponies, and their entire camp, 51 lodges, richly stored with food, robes, saddles, and every species of Indian property, fell into our hands. Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, was slightly wounded, six enlisted men were wounded and four enlisted men were killed. The Indians who escaped subsequently moved eastward to the Little Missouri. After the return of the command to the Cantonment, the severe and protracted rains of the latter part of May rendered the roads impassable, and flooded the streams so that any extended movement was impossible. Four companies, B, F, G, and I, 5th Infantry, were mounted on the captured Indian ponies and served as mounted infantry until after the Nez Percé campaign.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is scandalized by the fact that four or five English officers on full pay are touring the country giving theatrical performances, aided by some ladies of the profession.

GENERAL GRANT, accompanied by United States Minister Noyes, Consul-General Torbert, Commissioner-General McCormick, and a large delegation of Americans, visited the Paris Exhibition, May 11. The exhibitors in the seventh group of the American department provided a lunch for the party, and an informal reception was held. The soldiers, sailors and officers were in full uniform.

MARSHAL MACMAHON's big black dog went mad the other day in Paris and bit several people ere he could be killed, when the collar inscribed "Maréchal de MacMahon, a l'Elysee, a Paris," was discovered.

The Secretary of War is considering the advisability of taking some of the young Nez Percés, now prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, and placing them in the Normal School at Fort Leavenworth.

THE *Army and Navy* were toasted by the New York Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner at Delmonico's May 14. Gen. Hancock and Commodore Nicholson responding briefly.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE LABOR RIOTS.—*Si vis pacem para bellum* is an often used quotation; but rarely has it been more applicable to the National Guard than in the present case. The question of a renewal of the strikes and labor riots, which caused such vast destruction to property during last July, has been mooted again and again during the past few months, and although it may be more talk at present, "In time of peace prepare for war" should not be forgotten. The communistic outbreak threatened by the press of the country, can never reach the proportions ascribed to its present organization, the love of the American citizen for law and order being proverbial; but there is a possibility that the laboring mass may repeat the strikes of last year, and so open the way for the communists. Our Regular Army is small, widely scattered, and totally inadequate to meet the sudden emergency of riots, while the lesson of Baltimore and Pittsburgh should teach our State authorities the necessity of having a well organized and thoroughly equipped National Guard. That our volunteer soldiers when properly officered are fully equal to any duty required from them has been proved, but it is not due to these men, who at a moment's warning leave homes, families, and business interests, that their welfare while on active duty should be looked after? The condition of the men last summer was a disgrace to the authorities, while the arrangements for covering, equipping, feeding and transporting the troops, plainly proved how little care was bestowed in the choosing of staff officers to fill responsible positions. True, in New York State, with the slight material at hand, wonders were accomplished; but was it not a disgrace to that commonwealth that its troops should be ordered on active duty and transported hundreds of miles from their homes without even the provision being made to supply the men with water on the route? In New York the equipment of the National Guard has now been provided for by act of Legislature, and in case of active service the troops will be well taken care of in this respect. The Quartermaster's Department is one of the most important in case of active service, and each division quartermaster should be at once required to perfect himself in the thorough knowledge of the facilities at hand for the immediate transportation and quartering of the troops in his district. He should be conversant with the general arrangement of the railroads in his vicinity, with a view to sending troops from point to point, and should know the size and extent of certain buildings in prominent localities in his district. Each division commissary of subsistence should at once be instructed to invite proposals, etc., for rations for troops of the division, the contract to stand, say for six months, and to be called for at any time during that period. In inviting these proposals for rations, the fact that the Government ration only cost 30 cents per day should not be lost sight of, and that good wholesome food without luxuries is all that is required for the subsistence of men in service. Had some such plan as this been adopted last summer, the State would not have been compelled to pay hotels \$2.50 per day for men, nor could such a claim as 2,500 eggs for one regiment's breakfast have been made, while the items for sundries would have been omitted. The Ordnance Department should have a sufficiency of prepared ammunition ready for immediate issue, and placed at convenient centres. These magazines need not be known to the general public, and had this precaution been taken last year, the spectacle of troops under arms for forty-eight hours without a round of ammunition would not have been witnessed in New York city. Lastly, the Department of the Surgeon-General needs a thorough overhauling, and a proper store of medical supplies should be kept constantly on hand for the use of troops. The suggestions here made are not impracticable, and are absolutely necessary for the welfare and comfort of the National Guard should their services be again called upon by the Governors of States. With this provision as to equipment and provisioning of troops, it would also be found an easy matter to transport the National Guard from State to State, made imperative by the small force of Regular troops, this side of our Western frontier.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS S. DAKIN.—The National Guard of the First and Second Division of N. Y. were surprised and shocked at the announcement of the death of General Dakin on Monday last. He that appeared so robust on Sunday, to be thus untimely cut off ere the dawn of a new day! no wonder that the expressions of grief were heartfelt. On Sunday evening he attended divine service with his companions in arms, was taken sick at 11 o'clock P. M., and died at 5.45 on Monday morning. Such is the brief record of his last illness. His life was an active one; full of good deeds and kindly impulses, ever the friend of those in want or trouble, he leaves a host of mourning friends. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., 1831, and was, consequently, 47 years of age. His business career was a series of successes, he having accumulated a sufficient fortune to enable him to retire from mercantile pursuits in 1870. As a rifleman he was a worthy scion of the men of the dark days of American history, when each man carried his trusty rifle during all the avocations of his daily life. Entering fully into the aim of the National Rifle Association—the perfection of the National Guard in the use of its weapons—he was ever to be found aiding the beginner by advice and instruction. As a representative of America's long range marksmen, he earned the proud record of being the only member of the first international team who shot in all the international contests, while his pluck and endurance on the range at Dollymount in 1875, when suffering from a disabled shoulder and arm and undergoing agonies at each discharge of his rifle, was commented on by Judge Gildersleeve, who stated that Dakin was a fitter subject for an hospital couch than on the field before the targets on that day. His military career is thus summed up in the General Order from the Adjutant-General's office announcing his death:

With the most profound and sincere regret the Commander-in-Chief announces to the National Guard the death of Major-General at Thomas S. Dakin, which occurred at Brooklyn on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at half-past five o'clock, after a few hours' serious illness, of heart disease.

General Dakin's career in the National Guard, which became so illustrious, was as follows: He joined company G, Thirteenth regiment, as a private, on the 4th of May, 1859, and having organized a new company for that regiment he was commissioned as captain December 3, 1867, and as its commander he served for three months in 1868 in the United States service when the regiment was at Sudbury and other points. On the 14th of May, 1864, he was appointed Quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Philip S. Cooke, was elected major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Thirteenth regiment consecutively, on the 25th of September, 1866, the 23d of June, 1867, and 18th of June, 1869.

He was elected brigadier-general of the Fifth brigade on the 6th of November, 1869, and on the 19th of February, 1873, Governor Tilgham, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed him major general commanding the Second division. General Dakin was exceedingly active and efficient in all those positions, and he filled the office of major-general with marked ability, being still in command of the Second division at the time of his death. But, perhaps, as a rifleman his eminence and fame became even more exalted, as he was one of the chief

marksmen of the world, and to him the National Guard are greatly indebted for the introduction, establishment and successful prosecution of rifle practice in that organization. No more brilliant example of the citizen soldier can be presented for emulation than General Dakin; and withal he combined such excellent qualities of manhood that he enjoyed the affection and esteem of all.

The National Rifle Association, the Amateur Rifle Club, and the American Rifle Team of 1877, have passed resolutions of regret and sorrow. The funeral took place from his late residence, Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, at three o'clock P. M.

A NEW RIFLE RANGE.—The Erie Railway Company offered the New Jersey Rifle Association a site for a rifle range at the West End of the Bergen Tunnel for a nominal rental. The range can be reached in twenty minutes from New York, and by seven lines of railroad and two of horse cars. The New Jersey Rifle Association finally decided in favor of the range at Elizabethport, but the great advantages of the range at Bergen have induced several fine shots, including Major Henry Fulton, to organize an association under the general law authorizing Rifle Associations, passed at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, for the purpose of securing the Bergen Range. It is understood that the Erie Company will offer the new association the same terms as were offered to the New Jersey Rifle Association, and it now looks as though Creedmoor will have a formidable rival within easy access of New York, and officered by some of the best shots in the country. The range is five thousand feet long, and long-range rifle shooting will be the principal feature.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—As we go to press this command are being instructed in the movements of the school of the battalion at Tompkins Square. A report of the drill will be given in next week's JOURNAL. The regiment will parade in full uniform (white trousers) on Thursday, May 23. The annual spring parade. Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the board of examination, are granted warrants: Corps, J. G. McMeiken, J. N. Wright, J. S. Klous, W. T. Hudson, W. Hamel, W. J. Oliphant, W. B. Fisher. Commandants of companies are directed in orders to report without delay the names of any non-commissioned officers in their companies who have neglected to appear before the board of examination, with the date of their election. Hereafter non-commissioned officers elect will not be allowed to wear the insignia of office until they have passed the board of examination and received warrants: Priv. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Jr., having been expelled by Co. B, and Priv. Chas. C. Hunt, by Co. G, the action of said companies is confirmed in General Orders.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—At half-past six o'clock on Sunday evening, May 11, this regiment, nine commands of twelve files, and accompanied by the veteran corps, marched from its armory, Flatbush avenue, to Plymouth Church, to attend divine service and listen to a sermon from its new Chaplain, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. After sliding into the body of the church the seats were occupied on signal from the adjutant, every unoccupied space, aisles, galleries and vestibules being thronged by the citizens anxious to hear this first sermon from Mr. Beecher in his new capacity of chaplain. The text was taken from the Ephesians, vi., 13: "Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Mr. Beecher then said the qualities that are required for the good soldier in the field are precisely those required in the spiritual field. Intelligence was the first—an intelligent soldier made a better one than an ignorant soldier. Knowledge was not piety, but it administered to it. Vigilance and watchfulness were also marks of the good soldier. Earnestness was one of the things that made military training nobler. It was that which made men throw the power of their whole being into the cause they served. Patience was also necessary—the ability to wait for the consummation of the campaign. So in the spiritual world, the education of a man's soul was not the work of a day. Courage, too, was needed, whether the courage of the animal man or the yet better courage of the man that is sensitive to danger and summons reason and moral sense to give him an artificial courage. Another thing was obedience, prompt, unquestioning obedience, by which the whole body of soldiers could be moved as by one arm. When the time came, and they waited for the order to disband, would that they could all say, "I have fought the good fight."

While all these qualities were necessary for soldiers in general there were other duties specially applicable to the "gentlemen of the 13th." They were citizen soldiers; as citizens they should keep the peace and as soldiers they should be the defenders of order. They represented the reserve force of the civil power. That disorder which the police could not suppress it was the soldiers' duty to overrule. Should wild times arrive when a restless man threatened society and the rights of industry, upon the soldiers would devolve the duty of defending all that was dearest to man. In no other land under heaven was revolution and violence so little likely to happen as in America. Here the laws were the expression of the will of the citizens, no one was disfranchised except for crime. The whole community was a jury before which every man might plead his cause. It was morally certain that no considerable class of men in this country could suffer wrong. The American doctrine was a sound one—that all things needful for the public weal could be secured by legal means. Violence was a remedy worse than the good accomplished. It might possibly be needful under despotism, but it was a desperate remedy and stood at the very door of death even under a tyranny. In a country where all men have a common interest in the common weal, where no political classes are allowed to perpetrate themselves, there was no excuse, no palliation for tumultuous uprisings of lawless men. Their theories were not home-brought, they did not belong to true American citizenship. The lawless doctrines brought from the maddened classes of oppressed workmen in Europe were utterly repudiated here. If, however, an emergency should arrive it will become the soldiers' duty to defend the Commonwealth. It would rest upon them and they would not betray their country. They should then be like bulwarks against which the waves of disorder should dash in vain. The consciousness of this high mission should give them dignity. "God bless the old Brooklyn 13th." Col. Austen then gave the necessary orders to his command, the men filed out of the church and were dismissed.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—It has been a custom in many of the National Guard organizations to officially attend divine service and listen to a discourse from the regimental chaplain one or more times during the year. In accordance with this custom the 22d regiment were ordered to assemble at the armory on Sunday, May 12, in full uniform; and at 3.30 o'clock P. M. the command in column of fours, and accompanied by the veteran corps, marched through Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue to St. Thomas Church, Fifty-third street. The regiment looked unusually well, and during the march the ranks were kept well closed, the step and alignments being preserved as accurate as though the command were executing battalion movements. The regimental chaplain, Rev. Wm.

N. Dunnell, Rector of All Saints, marched with the command from the armory to the church carrying his sword in a roll in his hand. On arriving at the church the men filed into reserved pews and at a signal from Adjutant Harding assumed their places. Evening service was read by Rev. Mr. Courtney and Rev. Dr. Morgan, the latter cordially welcoming the regiment on behalf of the vestry and wardens. The 23d hymn—"Onward Christian Soldiers"—was then sung with most excellent taste by choir and congregation, and the chaplain entered the pulpit. He returned thanks on behalf of the officers and men of the 22d for the kindness with which the sacred edifice had been extended to them, after which he announced the text, "Remember therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's;" Matthew xxii., 21. Referring to the circumstances which drew forth this remark from the Saviour, and showing how imperative is the duty of the citizen to obey the injunctions, he addressed the members of the regiment in direct terms. He said they knew the tremendous power for good or ill lying in their organization, and the influence that system, subordination, and discipline, combined with healthy moral to exert in modifying objectionable individual peculiarities. They knew of the social restraint, of the value of the physical development secured, and the opportunities offered for the cultivation of the cardinal virtues of obedience, patriotism, and self-devotion. They receive a man into the ranks, put him at once upon his honor, and demand that he shall be an exponent of certain political truths and duties. He is put upon his manhood, and he sees that there is something better of life than living, and that of death there is something more bitter, poorer, and meaner than dying. He claimed that they were entitled to maintenance that would promote efficiency, and that they had a right to look for the confidence of the public. The public in turn would expect them to exemplify the highest patriotism, the most loyal devotion, the purest manhood. He encouraged pride in the high standards of excellence they held up for themselves, and said that the poet's idea of the soldier—"full of strange oaths and boarded like a pard"—is not so good a type as that of the Roman centurion, who kept his weary night-watch by the cross, studying its wonders, and who greeted the morn with the confession, "Truly, this was the Son of God." While they should cheerfully render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, they should remember whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, and render unto God the things that are God's. At the conclusion of the sermon the doxology was sung by the congregation, the benediction was given by Chaplain Dunnell, and the regiment silently and with reverence marched out of the holy building and returned to its armory.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—This regiment will assemble at its armory, field and staff mounted, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, and with one day's rations, on Thursday, May 30, at 9 o'clock A. M., for drill and instruction at parade ground, Prospect Park. The regimental quartermaster is directed to provide transportation to and from the parade ground. The following non-commissioned officers having passed satisfactory examination, warrants have been issued to them: Sergt. James S. Stoken, Co. K; Corps, Harvey P. Hungerford and Chas. H. Williams, Co. E; Henry A. Butcher, Co. K.

FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., issued the following orders for the observance of Decoration Day, May 30th:

The division will parade on the 30th inst. to participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, as escort, to the organizations parading under the direction of the Grand Marshal of the day, and for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The troops will be formed in column, the heads resting on Fifth avenue, in the following order: Separate troops A and B on East Thirty-fourth street. The Third brigade on West Thirty-fourth and West Thirty-third streets. Battery B on East Thirty-third street. The First brigade on West Thirty-second street. Battery K on East Thirty-second street. The Second brigade on West Thirty-first street. The Third regiment on East Thirty-first street. The column will move in the order above given at ten o'clock A. M.

The Veterans of the Seventh regiment and the Old Guard having accepted an invitation to parade in the division column on this occasion, their respective commanders will report as follows: The Veterans of the 8th regiment to Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, commanding Third brigade. The Old Guard to Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding First brigade.

The line of march will be down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Broadway to Chambers street. At the Worth Monument the honor of a marching salute will be paid to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the General of the United States Army, his Honor the Mayor of City, and other civic and military officials. Upon the arrival at the head of the column at Chambers street, line will be formed for the purpose of the organizations under escort, the following necessary modifications of the prescribed formations being observed:

For Infantry.—The rear rank will be aligned upon the curb, and the distances will be diminished as follows: Two yards from the rear to the front rank and from the front rank to the line of company officers, and one and three yards respectively from the line of company officers to the group of the field and commanding officers' horses.

For Cavalry.—The rank against the curb; the file-closers in rank; the chiefs of platoon, troop, battalion and regimental commanders, respectively, one, two, three and four yards, from head to croup of horses, in advance of the rank.

For Artillery.—In columns of sections (pieces in battery, along the curb); the chiefs of platoon and battery commanders, respectively, one and three yards, from muzzle of pieces to croup of horses, in advance. The brigade commanders, with their staffs and orderlies, will take post on the right of their respective brigades slightly in advance of the line of regimental commanders. Regimental, separate troop and battery commanders will cause their commands to salute upon arrival of the Grand Marshal at a point twenty yards from the left of their several organizations, and to carry arms when the salute is acknowledged. When the rear of the escorted organizations has passed the right of the line the division will "break from the right to march to the left," by regiments, and march up Broadway to Union Square, where the parade will be dismissed. All organizations will march to their armories by the shortest available route, turning from Fourteenth street in the proper direction as soon as practicable, in order that lines of travel may not be unnecessarily obstructed. The Division Staff will assemble, mounted and in full uniform, at the rendezvous (Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Thirtieth street), at nine o'clock A. M.

THIRD NEW YORK DIVISION.—The spring meeting and opening of the 3d New York Division Rifle Association range at Grand View Park, Greenbush, Rensselaer county, will be held on Tuesday, May 24, commencing with the Director's Match, at 200 yards. A "Subscription Match," at 200 yards, and an "Allcomers Match," at 600 yards, will

also be shot; while the National Guard will have a team contest, open to teams of four from any company, troop, battery, or staff in the 3d Division district; distance, 200 and 500 yards; Remington rifles, State model; five rounds at each range. The officers of the association are: Dr. H. B. Haskins, President; Col. Alfred H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General S. N. Y., Vice-President; Capt. Wm. E. Fitch, Secretary; J. N. McDonald, Treasurer. The officers for the meeting are: Executive Officer, Capt. Wm. E. Fitch; Statistical Officer, Lieut. E. B. Ten Broeck; Financial Officer, J. N. McDonald.

EIGHTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General George Parker, commanding this brigade, directs the organization of the command to parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, in the city of Poughkeepsie, on Memorial Day, May 30, as escort to Hamilton Post No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic. Line will be formed on Market street, right resting on Main street, 1:30 o'clock P. M. Commanding officers of the several organizations are required to report on the arrival of their commands at the place designated to the assistant adjutant-general. Officers of the brigade staff and orderlies will report at brigade headquarters at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW JERSEY.—Third Regiment.—Three companies of this command, A, B and C, assembled in their armory over the market, Elizabeth, on Thursday evening, May 2, for inspection and muster. The hour had been fixed at 8 o'clock, but the formation of the line was delayed until 8:40. The company formations were particularly bad, the men straggling into place at long and irregular intervals, and many of them not appearing at all in line. Co. C was turned over to its commander with a front of seventeen files, an error, if noticed, passed over and not corrected during the evening. Bayonets were fixed after the companies had taken their places in line, and the adjutant returned to his post after formation by rear of the commanding officer. The review was omitted. After a few remarks by Col. Morrell, the inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. Murphy proceeded with the inspection. Very few errors were noticed from this point on, the men deporting themselves well, and maintaining a steadiness seldom met with in our militia organizations. The details were excellent, the arms in fine order, and the uniforms and accoutrements carefully and properly worn. The set up of the men was good and their attention was closely given to the work in hand. In the first and third companies the manual was very creditable, the motions being distinct and finished, and the intervals well preserved. The cadence was about the same as in marching. In the second company (B) there is room for much improvement, now assured by a change in direction made within a few weeks. Company movements were fairly executed; alignments generally bad, and distances irregular. But a few evolutions were had, owing to the narrow limits of the hall, badly cut up by the batteries for the city fire arm telegraph. This apparatus should be placed on the floor below, as it encroaches on the right of the companies quartered here, and is directly in the way. The field staff and non-commissioned staff of the regiment, with the single exception of the chaplain, were present. The band was absent; a front of the field music was on hand, but not called into requisition. The following facts were gathered from a cursory look at the muster roll: Co. A, total 56; present for duty, 40, including two commissioned officers; Co. B, total 52; present for duty, 42 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. Co. C, total 73; present for duty, 44, including two commissioned officers. Some twelve or fifteen men of Co. B were engaged upon the erection of the new summer hotel at Manhattan Beach, L. I.

Co. G (Keyport) was inspected May 1 (out of a total of 59 there were present for duty 54, the absentees being out of the State). Co. F (Babway), on May 3, and Co. D (New Brunswick) May 4. General Mott, commanding the National Guard, has accepted the Veteran Zouaves, as a Galling Battery, and they have been mustered into the State service. The battery is composed of veterans of the late war, and the uniform is of the French pattern. Quite a number of ex-volunteer officers of the Army are members. General J. Madison Drake is the commander, and to him is due the credit for the company's success. The battery will next week receive a Galling gun, cal. 45, and U. S. Springfield rifles, cal. 45. It will be attached to General Mott's headquarters.

The location of the range of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, at Elizabeth, (near the Singer factory), has given general satisfaction. The contract for constructing the buildings, fences, walks, butts, etc., were awarded by the range committee on the 14th instant, and work thereon will be commenced next week. It is expected that the range will be ready for practice by the first of July. Targets will be placed at 100, 200, 300, 500, 800, 1,000 and 1,500 yards. Being convenient of access, (within 15 minutes of New York,) it is believed that this range will soon become a favorite one for New Yorkers.

General Drake's company of Veteran Zouaves, numbering fifty, accompanied by a brass band, will parade in New York Decoration Day, with Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, G. A. R. They will be present at Union Square to assist in decorating the Lincoln Statue, and afterwards parade at the head of the column of veterans.

CONNECTICUT.—In the Interstate Military Match shot at Creedmoor during the fall meeting of 1875, the Connecticut State team won the silver trophy presented by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York and the gold badge presented by Messrs. Baker and McKenney of Grand street, New York. The Connecticut team being composed of members of the 1st and 2d regiments, it was decided that the final possession of these trophies should be decided by a contest in which teams of twelve from each regiment should compete, the conditions to be ten rounds each, at 200 and 500 yards, military rifle; men of 8 or 9 years of age, as the day, the Quinlan range, New Haven, as the place, and both commands went into active training in order to produce the winning team on the day of the match. Every possible effort was put forth to bring the marksmen up to the required standard, the rivalry extending to localities as well as the organizations. Systematic practice was held, and the work of each team was closely watched. On the 15th of May the meeting was made a gala day at New Haven, for, besides the team match, the officers of the two regiments were to compete for prizes; while, to increase the interest, individual companies were to shoot a team match, Co. F of the 1st, being pitted against Co. K of the 2d. A 200 yards military match, a mid range match, open only to military rifles, with "all comers" matches, at 200 and 500 yards, were also arranged, so that the visitors as well as the soldiers might have a chance at the practice. Not a single mishap occurred in the arrangements, and when on May 8 the men assembled on the range, even the clerk of the weather was gracious, for although he did permit the wind to roil, it could hardly be called bad, but merely playful, while the light was day and the atmosphere genial. The interest of the day was centered in the regimental team match, and from the opening shot until the close each man's score was watched and noted, while speculation was rife as to the result. From the very start, however, it could be clearly seen that the Hartford team were over matched and that the victory and prizes would go to the 2d regiment. At the 200 yards the New Haven boys were eleven points ahead, and at the 500 yards they shot clean away from the visitors, adding twenty-nine to the lead, and winning the match, with 40 points to spare. Appended are the scores.

SECOND REGIMENT.			FIRST REGIMENT.			
300.	500.	Tot.	300.	500.	Tot.	
J. Tinkley.....	42	40	82 J. L. Osgood.....	42	39	81
N. V. Kennedy.....	42	40	84 W. N. Clark.....	41	38	79
G. R. Nichols.....	43	38	81 H. Hakeswessel.....	34	37	71
G. G. Le Barnes.....	39	38	81 H. Hakeswessel.....	34	37	71
J. H. Whitlock.....	40	38	78 F. V. Chapin.....	38	38	76
J. H. Lacey.....	37	40	77 J. V. Woodbridge.....	39	37	75
J. T. Torrey.....	38	37	77 F. E. Watkins.....	38	36	74
John B. M. K.....	40	36	75 C. Faughman.....	36	35	71
R. A. Folsom.....	39	31	74 B. F. Welles.....	40	28	68
E. M. Walker.....	33	36	79 A. W. Green.....	39	26	65
C. A. Smith.....	34	33	67 D. S. Hudson.....	41	23	64
	464	446	87 B. S. Woodward.....	36	37	63

At the close of this match the targets were cleaned for the

officer's competition, same distances, and number of rounds. At the 300 yards the Hartford team held their own in a handsome manner, the complete break up of Col. Smith, of the 2d, causing them to lead by five points at this distance; but at the mid range the tables were turned, and the 1st regiment men holding well together managed, notwithstanding that Col. Smith could not recover, and Capt. Wood met a complete Waterloo, to wrest the victory with six points to spare, winning this range with eleven points. The shooting of the officers' teams was most excellent, and there are very few of our National Guard organizations who can produce a team which, at 200 and 500 yards, will in match record an average of three and a half per shot. The following are the scores:

SECOND REGIMENT.			FIRST REGIMENT.				
	300.	500.	Tot.		300.	500.	Tot.
Kennedy.....	39	40	79	Clark.....	42	40	82
Camp.....	39	38	77	Osgood.....	38	43	81
Granniss.....	37	39	76	Woodbridge.....	37	38	75
Graham.....	36	37	73	Tyler.....	38	33	71
Phillips.....	41	32	73	Welles.....	38	34	72
Smith.....	34	36	70	Faughman.....	33	34	67
Spencer.....	35	31	66	Cornell.....	39	35	74
Lane.....	40	29	69	Barbour.....	35	29	64
Bacon.....	37	38	75	Moran.....	35	25	60
White.....	28	38	66	Talcott.....	31	28	59
Smith.....	16	29	45	Kenney.....	21	28	49
Wood.....	24	19	43	Eichson.....	37	20	47
	399	396	795		464	385	789

The company match followed, and again were the New Haven regiment victorious. At the first range shooting was close, the home team winning by only six; but at the 500 yards the Hartford team were outshot at all points, the 2d regiment team rolling up a lead of forty four, and winning the match with fifty points to spare. It was the crowning success of the day, and the team of the 2d regiment well deserved the warm praises showered upon them. The scores were—teams of eight, 200 and 500 yards, ten rounds per man—Co. K, 2d regiment, 533; Co. F, 1st regiment, 543; J. Tinkley and G. R. Nichols scored 31, L. O. Brown 30, and E. V. Whitlock 27 in the military match, 300 yards, and F. J. Calvin 30 in the military 500 yards matches, these gentlemen winning the prizes. In the "all comers" matches W. E. Storey scored 33, and Major Hasen 31, 200 yards, and W. E. Storey 31 in the 500 yards, thus winning the prizes.

The Hartford battalion of the 1st regiment, Cos. A, B, F and H, have been ordered to hold a field day, Wednesday, May 22. The field days this spring in the 2d regiment have been ordered by company. Each company will devote the day to target practice.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 51st New York will probably encamp for one week at Westminster Park, Alexandria Bay, commencing on Monday, July 1.

—TOMPKINS SQUARE is again to be made into a park. Alas! what is the National Guard of New York city coming to?

—The Amateur Club held its first contest for the mid range badge, 600 yards, fifteen rounds, on May 15, Mr. Ransom Rathbone winning with 73 out of the possible 75 points.

—In the first competition for the Appleton prizes at Creedmoor on May 15 Mr. Wm. M. Farrow was the winner with 60 out of the possible 70 points, 300 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance, standing.

—The spring meeting of the National Rifle Association will commence at Creedmoor on Thursday next, May 23, continuing over Friday and Saturday.

—The election of Colonel P. G. Ballingall as Major-General, Colonel J. Olmstead and M. L. Sherman, Brigadier-Generals, 1st and 2d Brigades, of the Iowa National Guard, has given general satisfaction to the Iowa State troops.

—The 51st New York are to compete for a silver trophy worth \$75, to be known as the "Tiffany prize." The conditions have not as yet been announced.

—Priv. J. H. Teackie, Co. A, won the "trophy," 7th regiment Rifle Club, at Creedmoor, on May 11; distance, 300 yards; seven rounds; score 24 out of the possible 35 points.

—At Creedmoor on May 11 Mr. Nathaniel Washburn won the Waters prize, 1,000 yards, 30 rounds, on a score of 113 out of the possible 150 points, and Capt. Wm. R. Livermore, U. S. A., received the first prize in the running deer match, 100 yards, with 11 out of the possible 16 points.

—The 32d New York Veteran Association met at their headquarters in the armory on May 11, and completed their organization by electing Major Fred. J. Karcher and 1st Sergeant Onas. Schleicher Vice Presidents, and Sergeant John N. Lachner Treasurer.

—The Poughkeepsie companies, of the 21st New York, held drills in battalion movements on May 15 and 16. The right wing, Cos. D, F and L, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. F. Clark; and the left wing, A, B, and G, by Brev. Major Wm. Haubenbassel.

—BATTERY B, 1st New York Division, will parade for drill and target practice at "Cossen's farm," East New York, on Monday, May 20. The battery will leave its armory at 10 o'clock P. M., and will encamp on the drill ground over night. The drill and target practice will be held on Tuesday, May 21.

—The 14th New York drill in the school of the battalion at the Portland avenue arsenal, May 17, and will assemble on May 23 for review by Gen. E. B. Fowler, one of its war commanders. This occasion will be the anniversary of the regiment's departure for the seat of war in 1861.

—The 19th New York will drill in battalion movements at 4th street and Madison avenue on Monday, May 20. Assembly at the armory in full dress uniform at 4:15 o'clock P. M. After the drill the regiment will parade through Madison avenue, Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue to its armory.

—The spring meeting of the 6th New York Division Rifle Association will be held at the East Syracuse range on Wednesday and Thursday, June 5 and 6. Short, mid and long range matches will be embraced in the programme. Frank B. Klock will be chief executive officer and Col. G. N. Crouse chief statistical officer.

—The matches at Creedmoor on May 18 will be for the Remington prize \$300 gold, 900 and 1,000 yards, 30 rounds at each distance, and the first competition for the marksmen's champion badge, presented by Col. Geo. W. Wingate, 200 and 500 yards, military rifle, five rounds at each range. This match is open to the N. R. A. and National Guard in Uniform.

—The annual report of the Quartermaster-General State of Rhode Island, 1875, announces the total number of troops present during the annual inspections as 115 officers, 916 enlisted men, total 1,031, divided among six battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, one battalion of light artillery and three batteries.

—The 9th New Jersey will parade in full uniform on Sunday, May 19th, to attend divine service at Trinity Church, Hoboken. Rev. Telford Hodgson, the regimental chaplain, will preach. The officers of the regiment have presented a medal for individual rifle competition among the officers and men, and Colonel Hart has given the command a trophy for competition among teams of the several companies.

—The Inspectors of Rifle Practice, California National Guard, are: Colonel James A. Laven, Inspector-General; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel E. Beaver, Division Inspector; Major E. G. Hunt, Brigade Inspector; Lieutenant A. F. Klock, Inspector 1st Regiment; Lieutenant C. E. Jenkins, 2d Regiment; Lieutenant Joseph W. Maher, 3d Regiment.

—Private Chas. Helzmann won the match for the "Douglas Cap," 8th regiment Rifle Club, at Creedmoor, on May 15; score 73 out of 100 points; 200 and 500 yards. This being the closing contest for the cup, Dr. G. D. Hobart was awarded the prize on the best aggregate in the four matches, 237 out of the possible 400 points.

—Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice S. N. Y., announces in Circular No. 3 the changes in "Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice." They include all the alterations made since the issue of the fifth edition (1875), including the circulars from the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the new rules of the National Rifle Association. The circular directs that the practice of the National Guard, S. N. Y., be hereafter conducted according to the Manual as altered.

—Colonel Tyler, of the 1st Connecticut, and his officers, are to all appearances at swords points. The company officers complain of a want of agreement between their colonel and themselves, and claim that the general dislike of the rank and file to their commander is tending to disorganize the regiment. Twenty of the company officers have signed a petition asking the colonel to resign his commission. Colonel Tyler has requested the resignations of Captain J. L. Woodbridge, I. R. P., and Lieut. Bullock, Q. M., on his staff, and a petition has been forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State, from the officers and members composing the rifle team of the regiment, requesting that the resignation of Captain Woodbridge be not accepted. The Adjutant-General of the State, Major-General W. B. Franklin, is a soldier of experience, and he will no doubt take the wisest course in the matter for the interest of the National Guard.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

E. C.—We can furnish Church's Descriptive Geometry. Price, \$3.45. It is published by A. S. Barnes and Co., New York city.

S. J. H.—No recruits are now received for the cavalry except old soldiers of exceptional qualifications.

F. A. K.—The metronome used by most of the New York city regiments is small, costing about \$6 or \$8. The manner of using this metronome does not require one of large dimensions or expensive cost. The time is beaten while the men are at a halt, each man closely observing the cadence; the pendulum is then stopped, and the men practised in the step or manual. This method has obtained for the men the perfection of the cadence at all times. They can be obtained of C. A. Zueblisch, 46 Maiden Lane, New York city.

SUBSCRIBER writes: The remark, "your advice will not affect my conduct where it is apt to interfere with my duties," etc., is considered erroneous by L., who maintains that the word "effect" should be substituted for "affect" in the remark quoted. W. asserts that "affect" is properly used in the sense referred to, and that "effect" in that connection would be quite improper. Please inform me who is right, and oblige. ANSWER.—Affect is correct.

THE COUNTERSIGN.

BY FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, WHO FELL EARLY IN THE WAR.

Alas! the weary hours pass slow,
The night is very dark and still,
And in the marshes far below
I hear the bearded whistling-will.
I scarce can see a yard ahead,
My ears are strained to catch each sound,
I hear the leaves about my shed,
And the springs bubbling through the ground.

Along the beaten path I pace,
Where white rays mark my sentry's track;
In formless shrubs I seem to trace
The foeman's form with bending back;
I think I see him crouching low,
I stop and list—I stoop and peer—
Until the neighboring hillocks grow
To groups of warriors far and near.

With ready pace I wait and watch,
Until mine eyes familiar grow,
Detect each harmless earthen notch,
And turn guerillas into stone.
And then amid the lonely gloom,
Beneath the weird old tulip trees,
My silent marches I resume,
And think on other times than these.

Sweet visions through the silent night,
The deep bay-windows fringed with vine;
The room within in softened light,
The tender milk-white hand in mine,
The tender pressure, and the pause
That oftentimes overcame our speech—
That time when by mysterious laws
We each felt all in all to each.

And then that bitter, bitter day,
When came the final hour to part,
When clad in soldier's honest gray,
I pressed her weeping to my heart;
Too proud of me to bid me stay,
Too fond of me to let me go,
I had to tear myself away,
And left her stolid in her woe.

So rose the dream—so passed the night,
When distant in the darkness glen,
Approaching up the awful height,
I heard the solid march of men;
Till over stubble, o'er sward,
And fields where lay the golden sheaf,
I saw the lantern of the guard
Advancing with the night relief.

"Halt! who goes there," my challenge-cry
It rings along the watchful line.
"Relief!" I hear a voice reply,
"Advance, and give the countersign!"
With bayonet at the charge, I wait,
The corporal gives the mystic spell;
With arms at port, I charge my mate,
And onward pass and all is well.

But in the tent that night awake,
I think, if in the fray I fail,
Can I the mystic answer make,
Whence'r the angelic sentries call?
And pray that heaven may so ordain
That when I near the camp divine,
Whether in travail or in pain,
I, too, may have the countersign.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington, recently, Gen. Benjamin Alvord, read a paper on "The Intersection of Curves and the Intersection of Spheres," in which he spoke at length of the general problem of tangencies in their widest relation, illuminating this abstruse subject with his well-known mathematical acumen. He referred to his original investigations of the subject, the MS. results of which were destroyed by fire in the Smithsonian in 1865, and took pride in claiming priority in the general conclusions reached. Highly complimentary remarks on the paper were made by Prof. Hilgard, Prof. Alex. Agassiz, in a "Preliminary report on the deep sea dredgings of the United States Survey steamer Blake during the past Winter in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream," stated that not only was a correct idea had of the depth, etc., of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream, but very much additional knowledge was obtained of the fauna of those marine regions at more than 500 fathoms depth.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST IT CONVINCINGLY STATED.

We have elsewhere alluded to the very able speech made by Mr. Throckmorton, a democratic member of Congress from Texas, against the reduction of the Army. In concluding this most convincing argument, Mr. Throckmorton said:

We are called upon to reduce the Army and to repeat the fearful experiences of the past. The Modoc war, the Sitting Bull campaigns, and the late Nez Percé war have harassed the frontier and excited the public mind. They have affected the different sections in which they ensued most injuriously by creating a sense of insecurity and preventing immigration. In these wars on the western and northern frontier, from the most accurate official data I can obtain, from 1866 to 1877, there were 658 officers and soldiers killed and wounded by Indians. The killed average about 2 to 1 more than the wounded. There are official accounts of the killing of 135 citizens and the wounding of 9. In 1876 our loss was 288 regulars killed, 128 wounded. The extra cost of these wars has been great; that of 1876 alone has been estimated at \$2,000,000. From 1866 to 1877 I estimate the total extra cost at \$5,000,000; and I think an accurate calculation would increase the sum. The facts of history justify me in saying that all these wars and their terrible results might have been prevented had the Regular Army been sufficiently large to have overawed the Indians or to have defeated them without waiting for reinforcements. One hundred men more would have enabled General Gibbon to have crushed out the Nez Percé war before much mischief had been done. In 1867 the Governor of Montana was authorized by General Sherman to organize eight hundred volunteers to drive the Indians out of Gallatin Valley. These troops served several months, and a claim was made against the General Government for pay for their services amounting to \$980,313.11. Congress legislated on the subject, the claims were investigated, and General Hardee recommended the payment of \$456,504.21. In answer to a communication asking for the information, the Secretary of the Interior, on the 21st of March last, states the amount of claims by reason of depredations committed by the Indians on the whites, filed in his Department since April, 1864, at \$5,993,620.41, and the amount of claims on account of depredations committed by whites upon the property of Indians at \$625,000.

The result of these Indian wars and border troubles in loss of life, destruction of property, and expenditure of public money is truly frightful. It shows a loss of life of 7,196 persons, and expenditure of public money, loss of property, etc., amounting to \$72,231,443.59. It cannot be pretended that this estimate comes up to the real facts. Such is the economy a reduction of the Army inculcates. Under the alluring plea of retrenchment it may be whitened without, but within like a hideous sepulchre will be found the bones of the dead, slaughtered in its name. I beg to call the attention of the House to the present condition of affairs on the northwestern border of Texas and territory of other States adjacent thereto. I gather from the official reports of Army officers high in rank that late in 1877 more than 12,000 Indians were crowded together at Fort Sill and Fort Reno. December 4, 1877, General Pope reports that these Indians are in a state of "semi-starvation." He says, in substance, they are savages recently subdued, and held quiet by fear—restless, dissatisfied, and endeavoring to return to their old haunts on the Staked Plains. He represents that 800 Pawnees and 1,000 Cheyennes are in the neighborhood of these forts, hunting for a living where there is little or no game. He predicts an outbreak, and says that the fault will not be with the famishing Indians.

General McKenzie has in two reports called attention to the necessity of increasing the garrison of Fort Sill. The latter is dated December 17, 1877. He says that the Cheyenne Agency and Fort Elliott are not sufficiently garrisoned. General Sheridan endorses the recommendations of General McKenzie, and remarks:

I coincide with Colonel McKenzie's suggestions and judgment as to the number of troops which should be held in the Indian Territory; but the force in this division and in the Army is so inadequate to properly meet the wants of the public service as to preclude even the possibility of complying.

There are other Indians in proximity to those surrounding Fort Sill and Fort Reno. In all they amount to 15,000 or 18,000. We have upon the borders of Texas and Kansas this formidable body of Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Apache, Sioux, and other Indians, lately hostile and now sullen and discontented. They can place in the field from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors. According to official reports of date January 18, 1878, the garrisons at Fort Sill and Fort Reno amounted to only 533 officers and men.

Is it probable, or possible, that this handful of regular troops will be able to restrain the large number of restless and discontented Indians, smarting under recent defeat, that surround them? Very late and trustworthy information received from the border of Texas is to the effect that the Kiowas and Comanches in large numbers are distant from their reservations on the Staked Plains in Texas menacing the frontier. To add to the dangers impending over the northwestern border of my State, Fort Richardson and Fort Griffin are virtually abandoned. According to the "roster of troops serving in the Department of Texas," published by General Ord, for the month of March, 1878, these posts are temporarily garrisoned by Company E, 10th Infantry, that is, a half company is at each post taking care of the public property, and even that handful of men may soon be withdrawn.

A gap of about three hundred miles of frontier, between Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Concho, Texas, is left uncovered and exposed to the hostile inroads of half-starved and discontented Indians, and they are thoroughly apprised of its unprotected condition. What is still more discouraging is the already

quoted declaration of General Sheridan, that he has not sufficient troops in his military division to strengthen posts now occupied, and the Army is not adequately large to furnish them. The sanguinary scenes of the past indicate too truly what tragic events we shall have in the future. Yet gentlemen clamor for a reduction of the Army, and expect the Representatives of Texas to support their scheme of so-called economy, to sacrifice life and property, and to silence the voice of complaint by blandly terming it retrenchment.

Information of a late date verifies this foreboding. Raids have been made upon the western border of Texas and upon the Rio Grande within a few days past. Mail carriers have been killed, and a goodly number of citizens also. Two small boys of Mr. V. H. Steele have been captured and carried into Mexico. These statements are based on telegrams, many of them from official sources. In my judgment, the Army is now too weak to afford that sure and adequate protection to which our people are entitled. Reduce it as proposed, and necessarily you must discontinue some of the military posts, thus lengthening exposed lines, inviting attack, and forcing back settlements already begun. It is a legislative invitation on the part of the American Congress to Mexican banditti to renew their thieving and murdering incursions, and an incentive to the wily savage to enact over again the scenes of barbarity, inhuman outrage, and atrocity so long and so often practiced by him. This saving to the Government by a reduction of the Army is a premium offered by American statesmanship to blood-thirsty savages, to thieving Mexicans, to lawless American citizens, to pillage the border settlements, to burn frontier towns, carry women and children into a captivity worse than death; in fact, an inducement held out by the statesmanship of the period to the enemies of peace, good order, and the advancement of our borders, to attack, murder, burn, and plunder the hapless settlers who have had just reason to believe that the strong arm of the Government would be ever ready to give them protection.

In the name of the many thousands of our people who are delving in the mines of Colorado and Nevada, in Arizona, Utah, and other Territories, who are exploring the tops and gulches of the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills; and of those who are turning up the virgin soil and making productive the valleys and plains of Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and Montana, and other fertile sections of the country; the adventurous and daring men who have been allured from peaceful homes by promises of protection by the Government, to undergo hardships and privations in order that the resources of our great country may be developed; and in the name of the people of Texas—especially that portion of them scattered from the Canadians along eight hundred miles of frontier to the Rio Grande, and along a still greater distance from the mouth of the latter stream to El Paso, I enter my solemn protest against this reduction of the Army. In the name of humanity, I protest against it! Under the false plea of economy it weighs money against the blood of the fathers, husbands, mothers, wives, daughters, and little children, of the pioneers of the country, who have been induced by their faith in the Government to become the advance guard of our progress, development, and civilization.

Keep on reducing your Army as your frontier borders are extended, and you shift the defence from the Regular troops, where the Constitution places it, and you impose it upon the people. You call them from peaceful pursuits to defend their lives and their homes; you cause the settlements to recede; you check immigration and the consequent increase of productive and taxable values; you stay the onward march of development and progress, and keep the older and more densely populated sections choked with an idle, consuming, and unproductive population that languishes and suffers for the want of cheap homes and profitable employment; you legislate ruin, want, and crime where you should save, shield, encourage, and protect; and you expect to sustain yourselves by telling the already oppressed millions of the country that this is retrenchment and reform. Yes, retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government while millions of the hard earnings of the people of the border add frontier lines, covering thousands of miles of territory, are swept away by rapine and violence! Economy, when a few paltry thousands are saved to the Federal Treasury by a reduction of the Army, at a time when your flag is insulted, your soil invaded, your citizens murdered, and their property destroyed by an insolent foe! Yes, reform! What kind of reform?

Mr. Speaker, I am as much in favor of economy, retrenchment, and reform as any man on this floor, when such measures can be adopted with propriety and for the promotion of the public good, but when it is proposed to reduce the Army under existing circumstances I cannot support the proposition. To do so would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of the frontier to the Indians and handing over the border settlements to butchery.

If you are determined to lay bare the breasts of our pioneers to the strokes of their enemies, if you intend to prepare a feast of blood, pillage, and rapine for the savage and the Mexican marauder, pass this bill, reduce the Army, and when a few hundreds of men, women, and children have been massacred in cold blood you may stand up with Pharisaical composure and say to your constituents, "Thank God, I helped to save the people's money."

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Navy	\$5 00
Enlisted men Co. B, U. S. Engineers, Willet's Point	4 25
Previously acknowledged	\$638 14
Total receipts	\$647 39

PURSUE RAIDERS INTO MEXICO.—A General Order from the Department of Texas (No. 9, May 4, 1878), publishes for the information of that command, extracts from orders and instructions relative to the crossing of the United States troops into Mexico in pursuit of marauders. These are a letter from the Secretary of War to the General of the Army, June 1, 1877; a letter from the Commanding General Department of Texas to the Commanding Officer District of the Rio Grande, June 9, 1877; a letter from the General of the Army to the Lieut.-General, June 9, 1877; and finally a letter from the Secretary of War to the Commanding General D. of Texas, July 14, 1877. These documents state that the President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids, so far at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of the border, with the co-operation of the Mexican authorities, which is invited, and they are informed that while the President is anxious to avoid giving offence to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers, to prey upon our citizens, should not be longer endured, and that if the government of Mexico shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this Government, and will be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. General Ord is informed that in case the lawless incursions continue he will be at liberty, in the use of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of the marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and to overtake and punish them, as well as retake stolen property taken from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line. Local Mexican authorities will be notified in every instance, when practicable, of our troops crossing into Mexico, and furnished with particulars of the raid, character of raiders and of property taken, to enable them, when practicable, to co-operate in the capture of the robbers, and return of the stolen property. Military commanders, while on Mexican soil, will maintain discipline and prevent injury to persons or property of peaceable citizens, by prompt execution of sentences of military commissions, when such may become necessary, or by such other summary action as may be called for. Supplies will, in all cases, be paid for in cash, and every means taken to cultivate the most friendly relations with the local authorities or with commanders of any troops, which may be sent to co-operate with those of the United States, and the same courtesy and co-operation will be extended to Mexican troops, who may, when in pursuit of such raiders (not including revolutionists, who will be interned), cross into the United States. United States troops will not remain beyond the border any longer than absolutely necessary to carry out their orders, and are not to be hasty in pursuit across the border except in an aggravated case. When a Mexican force is present to intercept retreating raiders, the performance of that duty on the Mexican side of the line will be left to such force.

GENERAL HARNEY.—Gen. Beauregard, in a letter to Mr. Reavis, the biographer of Gen. Harney, says: "I had the honor, while quite young, of making the acquaintance of Gen. Harney, just before the battle of Cerro Gordo, when Capt. R. E. Lee and myself, having made the reconnaissance by which Santa Anna's left flank and rear could be turned, met him at Gen. Scott's headquarters to explain to him the topography of the country, the route he would follow and the obstacles he might expect to encounter, for he had been selected by the general-in-chief to command the troops who were to assault the fortified crest of Cerro Gordo, defended by Santa Anna's veterans who had just returned with him from the bloody field of Buena Vista. I remember distinctly the quiet and officer-like manner in which Gen. Harney received our information and the facility with which he seemed to understand all we had to say on a matter of such importance to himself and command. The next morning when the attack commenced, it was truly exhilarating to see him charging sword in hand along the steep slope of that high hill, his tall, manly figure towering far above all the gallant officers and men who surrounded him. It was a sight never to be forgotten! He was one of the first inside the enemy's works, unhurt and ready to attack the other positions on our right still held by the Mexicans. But the key of those positions being then in our possession, and the line of retreat to the City of Mexico being cut off, the Mexicans were compelled to surrender unconditionally. Santa Anna, however, had hastily mounted his horse as soon as he had noticed the fall of Cerro Gordo, and made good his escape, leaving in our hands his carriage containing an extra cork leg, his private and public papers and his baggage. From that battle to the end of the war Gen. Harney became the favorite of all the young officers of the Army, whom he always treated with that kindness and urbanity of manners which distinguished him to this day."

MR. CLARK, of the House Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of January last, inquiring whether the signal service could not be consolidated with the coast survey and the life saving service with advantage to the public interest, reports that the service is both efficient and economical, that it is growing in popularity, that so far as appears from the evidence there is no reason for its consolidation with the other departments named and that while the service is capable of improvement and its extension is desirable, and is urged by the chief signal officer, especially for the benefit of the farming community, this is impossible with the appropriation now available.

OUT OF 38,000 British reserves called out 35,000 responded.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Russia is preparing an ironclad squadron for "an ocean cruise" the moment the Baltic ice permits. It is composed of six powerful vessels.

It is rumored that "Nihilism" in Russia has even penetrated into the higher ranks of the army, and that certain general officers have been suspected.

It is estimated that the Turkish war has thus far cost Russia \$840,000,000, which adds an annual tax of \$24,000,000 to the Russian public debt.

A new gun for defending ships against the approach of torpedo-boats is to be introduced into the English Navy. It is named a "torpedo battery gun."

The naval correspondent of the London Times, at Constantinople, thinks that the strong current and the deep water of the Bosphorus will do much to protect the British fleet against torpedo attacks.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany was made in Berlin last week, a hungry workman named Hodel firing four pistol shots at him, but without effect.

Two heavy Palliser rifled cannon, presented by the inventor, Sir W. Palliser, to the Dominion of Canada, were landed from the steamer, at Quebec, May 6, and will be placed in the citadel.

The Emperor of Germany has commanded that \$15,000 sterling out of the profits realized on the sale of the official account of the war of 1870 be formed into a special fund for assisting staff officers in pursuing military studies.

A comparison of the German Naval Estimates for the current fiscal year with the plan for the establishment of the fleet prepared in 1873, shows that the construction of armored vessels has not proceeded as rapidly as was intended.

In enterprises undertaken by torpedo cutters the revolver is the only weapon that can be easily used by the attacking party. During most of their conflicts with the Turks the Russian naval officers displayed great want of skill in the use of this weapon, so to remedy the defect the officers of the Baltic fleet practice assiduously at Cronstadt.

The English are experimenting with composite plates of iron and steel. Results up to the present time have not been very satisfactory, but it is believed the problem will yet be solved as follows: A hard steel surface, interior of wrought iron, and back of plate of soft steel, thus combining resistance on the surface and toughness. Should the plates of this description be adopted the cost of armor plating will be much enhanced.

The Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers, summing up the result of some French experiments to test the military value of the telephone, winds up by saying: "In the actual state of things it does not seem to us that this instrument can be utilized, save within the region of fortresses, for communication between the Governor and the commandants of the detached forts, or between the Governor and the chiefs of the different departments."

Very satisfactory results have been obtained at the recent trials of the Berdan range-finder on the practicing ground at Tempelhof, near Berlin. The distance shown by the instrument was absolutely correct when the range was 1573 metres, and only one metre too short when the target was 2194 metres away. But as the apparatus requires a four-horse wagon for its conveyance, it is thought that a more portable, even if less accurate, instrument would be preferable.

Experiments at Woolwich for the purpose of ascertaining the quickest method of destroying an enemy's guns when captured, show that in most cases a one-pound slab of gun-cotton laid on the gun near the muzzle will either break the gun or so distort it as to render it incapable of being loaded, and attempts are now being made by similar means to render the gun unserviceable by damaging the vent. It is proposed to furnish batteries of artillery with discs of gun-cotton and lengths of fuze and detonators for this service.

HERN VALMISBERG, a captain in the Austrian army, has invented a repeating carbine, which is very highly spoken of at Vienna. The mechanism is reported to work with wonderful precision, and to be adaptable

to almost any barrel. There is a chamber provided holding nine cartridges, which are pushed forward into the barrel by a slight motion of the finger. The whole charge may be fired in 18 sec., and it only takes about 9 sec. to fill the chamber afresh.

A FRENCH army corps will have at its disposal 5,105 shovels and picks, while a German army corps has 7,443. "Austria," remarks a French critic, "is specially well provided in this matter, having the Linermaun Infantry spade, which serves at the same time as a shovel, spade, hatchet, and saw, and is light and handy." He adds "that in 1873 he saw Austrian troops get under cover in the most marvellous manner, digging a ditch, throwing up a parapet, cutting down hedges, felling trees, etc., with incredible rapidity, which it was pleasurable to witness."

THE Naval Chronicle says: Those who criticize our policy and ridicule our power forget that we are no longer a divided Empire, and that the three hundred millions of Her Majesty's subjects in the four quarters of the globe are united in feelings of loyalty, and ready to confront any and all the Powers which may desire to flinch our rights or oppose our interest in this "Eastern Question." The Indian troops which have just sailed from Bombay for Malta, amidst an enthusiasm quite unparalleled, are as worthy of reliance as our own British hearts of oak; and those who have calculated that England's resources are limited by the boundaries of these islands will find that they have "reckoned without their host."

LAST year there were 28 courts-martial in the European, and eight in the native army in India. Of the first, two were on European officers (of whom one was acquitted), and three on medical subordinates; in the native army six of the courts-martial were on officers. In the European army two of the charges were for murder, and the men expiated their crime by death; one was for disobedience of orders; and the remaining 25 were for the prevailing crimes of insubordination and personal violence. In the native army, the charges were various; one case of drunkenness and neglect of duty; two of making false and malicious accusations; one officer-like conduct; one of murder; one of desertion when on sentry; and one of falsehood and lending money to subordinates.

THE London Truth think it strange that so little attention has been paid to the article of Prince Napoleon, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, which throws an entirely new light upon the origin of the Franco-German war, proving that Austria, while pretending to be on good terms with Prussia, was secretly negotiating an attack upon her, and that Prince Bismarck merely anticipated a sort of partition treaty between Austria, France and Italy against Germany. But had Prince Bismarck not forced France, with wondrous energy and rapidity, to show her hand, Germany would in September have been attacked by the united forces of France, Austria and Italy. Austria had concluded peace, and, under the circumstances, a favorable peace, with Prussia; Italy had been the ally of Prussia, and by this alliance had just obtained Venice. Both Powers were protesting the most friendly feelings toward Germany, and, at the same moment, they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Germany, to be carried out upon the mutual benefit principle. The unwillingness of Napoleon to concede Rome to Italy delayed the negotiation and gave Bismarck his opportunity.

THE position and general plan of the forts recently constructed around Paris is, of course, well known, but the details of their design have been kept very secret, visitors not having been allowed to inspect them. Recently, however, a German paper has been supplied with some interesting particulars of them by its Paris correspondent. The new forts have not, it is stated, any casemates; accommodation being provided for the garrison of each work in large underground barracks, the roof of which is covered with sufficient earth to render it bombproof. Besides sleeping quarters for the soldiers, the barracks contain dining and recreation rooms, kitchens, a well, and an infirmary; while an abundant supply of fresh air is secured by a new system of ventilation. The magazines are situated and constructed so as to be perfectly safe from the enemy's fire. The number of guns in each fort is not large, but they are all of great size and range, and each work is to be also provided with several revolver

cannons, experiments with which are at the present time being carried on at St. Denis. The ramparts of the new works, finally, are of low command, in order that only a small target may be presented by them to the enemy's fire.

Iron says: "In spite of its unquestionable excellence, one of the best rifles ever made is absolutely ignored by our government because it was submitted to another committee one day too late—ten years ago! Nevertheless the approval of Wimbledon rests upon the Soper rifle, and this is, we take it, as good a certificate of character as any government can confer. It is certain that, in a public test of this weapon, 'forty-two out of forty-three shots struck a target 6 feet by 4 feet at 200 yards range, in one minute, while as many as sixty shots have actually been fired in the same time. In a match for rapid firing, at Wimbledon, the Soper came off by far the best. The conditions of the competition were that squads of four men should fire at the same time, but at separate targets, each man to stand at the 'order arms' with his cartridges in the pouch supplied to him, and to commence firing by the word of command, continuing until the expiration of three minutes. Three hundred and thirty-eight shots were fired by the squad using the Soper, being a little over eighty-four shots per man. Of the 338 shots, 306 were hits, and with these 770 points were scored. The highest score ever registered at Wimbledon with any other rifle under similar conditions shows that the total number of points made only reached a little more than half the Soper score."

AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—The Philadelphia Times says: The Austrian man-of-war Dandolo, which arrived in this port on Friday, April 26, has been roaming about the world since October last, when she left the port of Pola, in Austria. She is out instructing young midshipmen. The cadets of the Austrian Naval Academy are required to have two years' training at sea to qualify them for examination for promotion on the government ships. Every year a frigate or corvette goes out for a twelve months' cruise, taking with her all midshipmen that have reached a certain grade in the academy. Twenty-four stout Austrian boys, from 17 to 18 years old, are under training. The midshipmen are drilled in the between decks every day while she lies at anchor. They are required to answer questions and work out problems as to distance while sailing. The Dandolo will remain here about two weeks. Afterward she goes to New York, thence to Cadiz, Spain, thence to Gibraltar again and from there back to Pola, where she expects to arrive some time in September next. After that the midshipmen will be distributed among the Austrian squadron, and at the end of another year be put through examination for promotion. There has been an almost constant stream of visitors to the Dandolo since her arrival.

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MARRIED.

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CARMODY-LYNCH.—On Wednesday, May 15, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. J. Francis, Lieutenant ROBERT E. CARMODY, U. S. Navy, and CHARLOTTE L. LYNCH, daughter of Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy. No cards.

FLOYD-JONES.—On Monday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's father, DELAWARE FLOYD-JONES, Colonel 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY OGLEBY, daughter of Joseph H. Ogleby, of New Orleans, La.

LOCKWOOD-LOCKWOOD.—In Toledo, Ohio, April 30, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. High, Miss EMILY M., daughter of Judge Lockwood, of Toledo, to Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. No cards.

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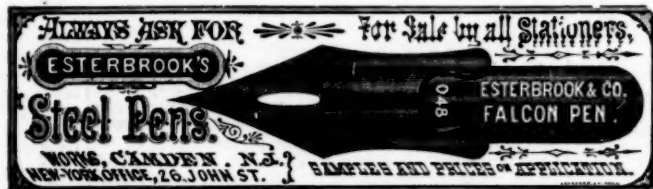
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